Company Registration No. 04805834 (England and Wales)
ADUR CENTRE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# CONTENTS

	Page
tatement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		212,882		254,738	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	22,394		20,134		
Cash at bank and in hand		99		502		
		22,493		20,636		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(314,572)		(276,687)		
Net current liabilities			(292,079)		(256,051)	
Total assets less current liabilities			(79,197)		(1,313)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	6		l		1	
Profit and loss reserves			(79,198)		(1,314)	
Total equity			(79,197)		(1,313)	
• •						

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 director acknowledges his 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 23 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A.R. Cole

Director

Company Registration No. 04805834

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Adur Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Kiln, Grange Road, Tongham, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1DJ.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. However, the director is aware of significant material uncertainties relating to the financial effects of the Covid 19 situation. Therefore there is a doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. There are not liabilities at the year end and the company is dependent on the continued support of the parent company (see note 8) and a former shareholder in the company. The director is hopeful that further financial support will be obtained to deal with the effects of the Covid 19 situation.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown not of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the sale of services for the use of the activity centre (including equipment) and training courses is recognised on the provision of the service.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 15%/20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 20% reducing balance
Computers 33.3 % straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments 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.

# 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 1.9 Taxation

#### Current tax

There is no tax charge for the year.

### Deferred tax

A potential deferred tax asset has not been recognised as there is some uncertainty on the recoverability of all the trading losses for tax purposes.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Total	2	4

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019		276,215
	Additions		5,411
	At 31 December 2019		281,626
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		21,477
	Depreciation charged in the year		47,267
	At 31 December 2019		68,744
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		212,882
	At 31 December 2018		254,738
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	12,357	15,144
	Other debtors	10,037	4,990
		22,394	20,134
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Other borrowings	153,815	133,815
	Trade creditors	34,281	20,020
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	64,263	-
	Taxation and social security	12,619	21,854
	Other creditors	-	49,297
	Accruals and deferred income	49,594	51,701
		314,572	276,687

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(Continued)	
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## 6 Called up share capital

Called up share capital		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of 50p each	1	1

### 7 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2013	
£	£	
72,000	96,000	

## 8 Related party transactions

On the 30 August 2019 Adventure Lifesigns Limited acquired the 50 % shareholding from the other joint shareholder to become the parent company. Other borrowings include an amount that is still outstanding to the ex joint shareholder of £52,430 (2018 - £32,430) and loan due to parent company of £101,385 (2018 - £101,385). There are other amounts owing at the year end to the parent company, shown under group undertakings this year, of £64,263 (2018 - £49,297).

# 9 Parent company

The parent company is Adventure Lifesigns Limited and its registered office is The Kiln, Grange Road, Tongham, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1DJ.

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.