

Company Registration No. 05277649 (England and Wales)

**CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED

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# CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

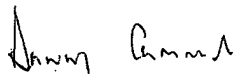
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		-		4,305
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	-		55,395	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		40,603	
				<u>95,998</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	-		<u>(18,899)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			-		77,099
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			-		81,404
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			-		(95)
<b>Net assets</b>			-		<u>81,309</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(1)		81,308
<b>Total equity</b>			-		<u>81,309</u>

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

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 24 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



D Cammiade  
Director

Company Registration No. 05277649

# CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Crediton Country Courier Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Court House, Union Road, Farnham, Surrey, United Kingdom, GU9 7PT.

##### 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"), on a basis other than going concern, 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.

As at 31 March 2019, there was a formal plan to simplify the structure of the group and on 1 April 2019 the trade and assets were transferred to Tindle Newspapers West Country Limited at their carrying value.

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 Reporting period

The company ceased to trade on 31 March 2019 and, as mentioned above, the trade and assets were transferred to Tindle Newspapers West Country Limited on 1 April 2019.

##### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover arises in the United Kingdom and is attributable to the company's main activity, the publication of weekly newspapers and is comprised mainly of advertising and circulation income. Advertising revenue is recognised upon publication and circulation revenue is recognised at the time of sale.

##### 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:

Fixtures and fittings	over 5 years
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##### 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 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.

# CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

##### **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.

##### **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 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

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

# CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	8

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019	8,815
Transfers	(8,815)
At 31 March 2020	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2019	4,510
Transfers	(4,510)
At 31 March 2020	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	-
At 31 March 2019	4,305

### 4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	25,636
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	23,080
Other debtors	-	6,679
	-	55,395

# CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	-	5,214
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	500
Taxation and social security	-	8,674
Other creditors	-	4,511
	<u>-</u>	<u>18,899</u>

### 6 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

#### Emphasis of matter - financial statements prepared on a basis other than a going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the directors simplified the structure of the group and transferred the trade and assets to Tindle Newspapers West Country Limited. The company became dormant on 2 April 2020 and therefore we do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 1. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Robert Southey.

The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

### 8 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

##### Tindle Press Holdings Limited Group

##### Group Company

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned group undertakings.

The company lease the business premises from S Read, a director of the company. No rent was paid in the year (2019 - £5,200).

# **CREDITON COUNTRY COURIER LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **9 Parent company**

The ultimate parent company is Tindle Press Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Tindle Press Holdings Limited prepare group financial statements, copies of which can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. Tindle Press Holdings Limited registered office is The Old Court House, Union Road, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7PT.

### **10 During the year**

As disclosed in the accounting policies note at Note 1, the company ceased to trade on 31 March 2019 on the grounds that the trade and the assets were transferred to Tindle Newspapers West Country Limited in order to simplify the group structure.