Sitepride Limited Abbreviated Financial Statements 31 March 2016



PLANT & CO LIMITED

Chartered accountant 17 Lichfield Street Stone Staffordshire ST15 8NA

Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

Director Mr. G M Hartland FCCA

Company secretary Dr A J Hartland

Registered office 17 Lichfield Street

Stone

Staffordshire ST15 8NA

Accountants Plant & Co Limited

Chartered accountant

Independent Auditor's Report to Sitepride Limited under section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

Year ended 31 March 2016

We have examined the abbreviated financial statements which comprise the abbreviated statement of financial position and the related notes, together with the financial statements of Sitepride Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

The director is responsible for preparing the abbreviated financial statements in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements and that the abbreviated financial statements to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

P J Plant BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Plant & Co Limited Chartered accountant

17 Lichfield Street Stone Staffordshire ST15 8NA

29 December 2016

Abbreviated Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2016

	2016			2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets			•	
Tangible assets	2		208,999	332,893
Current assets				
Stocks		455,442		460,442
Debtors		1,738		104,905
Cash at bank and in hand		275		523
		455 455		
		457,455		565,870
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		57,379		123,208
Net current assets			400,076	442,662
Total assets less current liabilities			609,075	775,555
Provisions			(74 522)	(25.407)
Provisions			(71,533)	(35,407)
Net assets			680,608	810,962
			=======================================	
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	3		1	1
Profit and loss account			680,607	810,961
Shareholder funds			680,608	810,962
Shareholder fullus				010,902

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These abbreviated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 December 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. G M Hartland FCCA Director

Company registration number: 05451681

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and Fittings

15% reducing balance

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abbreviated statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

2. Tangible assets

					£
	Cost At 1 April 2015				356,496
	Additions				10,691
	Revaluations				(132,997)
	At 31 March 2016				234,190
	Depreciation At 1 April 2015 Charge for the year				23,603 1,588
	At 31 March 2016				25,191
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2016				208,999
	At 31 March 2015				332,893
3.	Called up share capital				
	Authorised share capital				
		2016		2015	
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		2016		2015	
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1