UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 JANUARY 2018





ArmstrongWatson®

Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

CARTMEL VALLEY GAME SUPPLIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05650842

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					_
Intangible assets	4		27,200		30,600
Tangible assets	5		27,849	•	37,314
Investments	6	. *	619,237		577,758
			674,286	_	645,672
Current assets	•				
Stocks	7	60,474		50,959	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	131,580	•	161,543 .	
Cash at bank and in hand		134,447		91,193	
		326,501		303,695	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(76,067)	•	(128,265)	,
Net current assets			250,434		175,430
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		- 	924,720		821,102
Deferred tax	10	(17,712)	• •	(12,336)	· .
			(17,712)		(12,336)
Net assets		_	907,008		808,766

CARTMEL VALLEY GAME SUPPLIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05650842

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

	Note	2018 •£	2017 £
Capital and reserves	•		
Called up share capital	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100	100
Other reserves	12	86,524	52,096
Profit and loss account	12	820,384	756,570
		907,008	808,766
•			

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 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 comprehensive income 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:

J N Stott Director S Stott Director

Date: 28-03.2018

Date: 28-03-2018

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1. General information

Cartmel Valley Game Supplies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Bridge Mills, Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 4UB, its principal place of business is High Bank Side, Clark-in-Cartmel, Grange over Sands, Cumbria, LA11 7NR.

These Financial Statements have been presented in pound sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

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.

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 comprehensive income 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 YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property

- Straight line over 10 years

Plant and machinery

- 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

Office equipment

- 40% reducing balance

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 comprehensive income.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

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. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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 comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 February 2016 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

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 comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2017 - 12).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

4. Intangible assets

				•		Goodwill £
	Cost					,
	At 1 February 2017	·				68,000
	At 31 January 2018					68,000
		•	•		•	•
. •	Amortisation	,				
	At 1 February 2017					37,400
	Charge for the year	•				3,400
	At 31 January 2018		•		· · · · ·	40,800
	Net book value					
	At 31 January 2018			· · · · · · ·		27,200
	At 31 January 2017					30,600
	At 01 bandary 2017		. •	•	.•	
	A					:
5.	Tangible fixed assets	•	• •	1		
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation		•	•		1
	At 1 February 2017	103,550	49,040	69,252	3,401	225,243
	At 31 January 2018	103,550	49,040	69,252	3,401	225,243
	Depreciation					•
	At 1 February 2017	103,492	37,466	44,132	2,839	187,929
	Charge for the year on owned assets	58	2,894	6,280	224	9,456
	At 31 January 2018	103,550	40,360	50,412	3,063	197,385
	Net book value					
	At 31 January 2018	-	8,680	18,840	338	27,858
	At 31 January 2017	58	11,5,74	25,120	562	37,314
		.				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

6. Fixed asset investments

				• .
٠.	•			Investments
				√ £
	Cost or valuation		• • • • •	
• .	At 1 February 2017			577,758
	Revaluations	· ·	_	41,479
• •	At 31 January 2018			619,237
,			· ·	
	*			. •
	Net book value			•
	At 31 January 2018			619,237
•		•	. :	
	At 31 January 2017	•	•	577,758
١.			•	
7 .	Stocks			•
			2018	2017
			£ .	£
	Raw materials and consumables	•	60,474	50,959
٠			60,474	50,959
		·	. ———	
				•
8.	Debtors	·		٠.
		•	2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade debtors	•	124,000	150,808
	Other debtors	•	3,797	7,322
	Prepayments and accrued income		3,783	3,413
			 	
			131,580 	161,543
	•			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

			• .
•		2018 £	2017 £
	÷	·	
	Trade creditors	26,412	66,673
	Corporation tax	33,213	37,226
	Other taxation and social security	2,812	2,520
	Other creditors	11,388	18,338
	Accruals and deferred income	2,242	3,508
		76,067	128,265
10.	Deferred taxation	•	•
			2018
		•	£
	At beginning of year		12,336
	Charged to the profit or loss		5,376
		· <u> </u>	
	At end of year		17,712
		,	
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2018	2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	·	1,675
	On fair values	17,712	10,661
		17,712	12,336
		:	
11.	Share capital	• .	
			0047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

12. Reserves

Other reserves

This represents capital growth on the companies fixed asset investment.

Profit and loss account.

The profit and loss account comprises accumulated profits and losses of the company.

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

14. Related party transactions

Mr and Mrs J N Stott had a loan account with the company.

At 1 February 2017 the company owed Mr and Mrs J N Stott £18,338. During the year the company repaid Mr and Mrs J N Stott £76,050 and received further loans of £69,100. As at 31 January 2018 the company owed Mr and Mrs J N Stott £11,388.

No interest is charged on this loan.

The company paid dividends of £65,500 (2017: £60,420) to the directors.