

CERESDALE LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

CERESDALE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:10959708

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	953	1,202
		<u>953</u>	<u>1,202</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	-	10,691
		<u>-</u>	<u>10,691</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(87,971)	(84,169)
		<u>(87,971)</u>	<u>(84,169)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(87,018)</u>	<u>(72,276)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss account		(87,019)	(72,277)
		<u>(87,019)</u>	<u>(72,277)</u>
		<u>(87,018)</u>	<u>(72,276)</u>

CERESDALE LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10959708

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and mem Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small company 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 r

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies sub regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

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S Chou

Director

Date: 29 October 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

CERESDALE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General information

Ceresdale Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The registered office is Harwood House, 43 Harwood Road, Harwood, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S66 7JH. The principal activity is that of developing and operating a hotel trade.

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 statements in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company sustained a loss giving rise to a balance sheet deficit of £87,018. Within this is a loan of £63,222 from S Choudhary who has confirmed that he will not demand repayment until the Company has funds to do so.

In light of the above and after taking into account all information that could reasonably be expected to

be available, the director is confident that the company will continue in operational existence for

the foreseeable future and that the going concern basis is therefore appropriate for the preparation of

the company's accounts

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 is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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 systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.5 Taxation

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 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 at 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.

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the existing or expected 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. In a business combination, deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be operating in the manner intended by management.

CERESDALE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	- 5 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, when a significant change occurs 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.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured at fair value at initial recognition and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities. These include debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

CERESDALE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

4. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the period.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has losses of approximately £85,000 available for offset against future trading profits, subject to agreement by HM F

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	1,243
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2020	1,243
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2019	41
Charge for the year on owned assets	249
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2020	290
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	953
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2019	1,202
	<hr/>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Prepayments and accrued income	-	10,691
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CERESDALE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,150	1,800
Amounts owed to group undertakings	19,999	11,999
Other creditors	63,222	65,640
Accruals and deferred income	2,600	4,730
	<u>87,971</u>	<u>84,169</u>

8. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2019 - 1) Ordinary share of £1.00	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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.