Company registration number 02708521

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2016

CROCODILE LEISURE LIMITED



MENZIES
BRIGHTER THINKING

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CROCODILE LEISURE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Crocodile Leisure Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at:
www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the Board of directors of Crocodile Leisure Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Crocodile Leisure Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of directors of Crocodile Leisure Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Crocodile Leisure Limited and its Board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Crocodile Leisure Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit. You consider that Crocodile Leisure Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Crocodile Leisure Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Menzies LLP

Chartered Accountants

Victoria House
50-58 Victoria Road
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 7PG

Date: 13/03/17

CROCODILE LEISURE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02708521

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	2		1,499,343		1,409,322
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		21,337		20,245	
Debtors		105,839		57,797	
Cash at bank and in hand		540,394		507,631	
		667,570		585,673	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		(516,559)		(435,462)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			151,011		150,211
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,650,354		1,559,533
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year			-		(6,358)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred tax			(46,570)		(43,057)
NET ASSETS			1,603,784		1,510,118
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			25,000		25,000
Other reserves			75,000		75,000
Profit and loss account			1,503,784		1,410,118
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,603,784		1,510,118

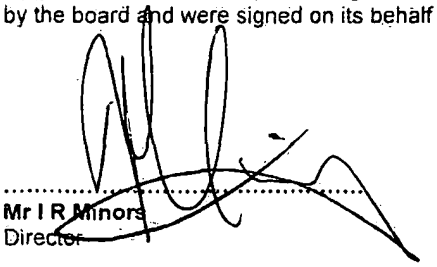
The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

CROCODILE LEISURE LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 13/03/17



Mr I R Minors
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of accounting

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

1.2 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the forseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold property	-	Over the term of the lease
Pool	-	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Gym Equipment	-	20% straight line

1.5 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.6 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account 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 period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.7 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.8 Financial instrument

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instrument are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	**3,389,357**
Additions	**201,719**
Disposals	**(972,651)**
At 30 September 2016	**2,618,425**
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	**1,980,035**
Charge for the year	**104,796**
On disposals	**(965,749)**
At 30 September 2016	**1,119,082**
Net book value	
At 30 September 2016	**1,499,343**
At 30 September 2015	*1,409,322*