

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07894607

Stoney Racing Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2019

Stoney Racing Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2019

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The Following Pages Do Not Form Part of the Financial Statements

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited
Statutory Financial Statements

Stoney Racing Ltd

Directors' Report

Year ended 31st March 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr D MacLeod

Mrs C Little

Small Company Provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 18 July 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D MacLeod

Director

Registered office:

14 Woodside Drive

Shrewsbury

England

SY3 9BW

Stoney Racing Ltd

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31st March 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Turnover		177,558	114,704
Cost of sales		(79,268)	(49,396)
		-----	-----
Gross Profit		98,290	65,308
Distribution costs		(24,146)	(13,280)
Administrative expenses		(39,462)	(32,550)
		-----	-----
Operating Profit		34,682	19,478
Other interest receivable and similar income		13	7
		-----	-----
Profit Before Taxation	5	34,695	19,485
Tax on profit		(6,451)	(3,763)
		-----	-----
Profit for the Financial Year and Total Comprehensive Income		28,244	15,722
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Stoney Racing Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		2019		2018
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	6		3,163	2,421
Current Assets				
Stocks		90,810		85,838
Debtors	7	19,674		22,373
Cash at bank and in hand		26,712		10,606
		-----		-----
		137,196		118,817
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(114,804)		(102,998)
		-----		-----
Net Current Assets			22,392	15,819
			-----	-----
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			25,555	18,240
			-----	-----
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital	9		1	1
Profit and loss account			25,554	18,239
			-----	-----
Shareholders Funds			25,555	18,240
			-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

For the year ending 31st March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Stoney Racing Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 July 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D MacLeod

Director

Company registration number: 07894607

Stoney Racing Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2019

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14 Woodside Drive, Shrewsbury, SY3 9BW, England.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. 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 presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

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 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:

Plant and machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixture and fittings	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line

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.

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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, which the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its 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 payment 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. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2018: 2).

5. Profit Before Taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,654	1,695

6. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st April 2018	450	6,961	2,500	9,911
Additions	—	1,976	420	2,396
At 31st March 2019	450	8,937	2,920	12,307
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2018	307	5,030	2,153	7,490
Charge for the year	60	1,239	355	1,654
At 31st March 2019	367	6,269	2,508	9,144
Carrying amount				
At 31st March 2019	83	2,668	412	3,163
At 31st March 2018	143	1,931	347	2,421

7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	137	—
Other debtors	19,537	22,373
	19,674	22,373

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,080	9,809
Corporation tax	6,451	3,763
Social security and other taxes	6,126	3,406
Other creditors	96,147	86,020
	114,804	102,998

9. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1.00	1	1.00

10. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D MacLeod	(75,920)	(11,727)	(87,647)
Mrs C Little	(8,500)	—	(8,500)
	-----	-----	-----
	(84,420)	(11,727)	(96,147)
	-----	-----	-----
2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
	£	£	£
Mr D MacLeod	(60,283)	(15,637)	(75,920)
Mrs C Little	(8,500)	—	(8,500)
	-----	-----	-----
	(68,783)	(15,637)	(84,420)
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The non-interest bearing loan is repayable upon demand.

Stoney Racing Ltd

Management Information

Year ended 31st March 2019

The Following Pages Do Not Form Part of the Financial Statements.

Stoney Racing Ltd

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Stoney Racing Ltd

Year ended 31st March 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Stoney Racing Ltd for the year ended 31st March 2019, which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising 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/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Stoney Racing Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 18th July 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Stoney Racing Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Stoney Racing Ltd and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Stoney Racing Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Stoney Racing Ltd. You consider that Stoney Racing Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Stoney Racing Ltd. 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.

STEWART ASSOCIATES SHREWSBURY LTD Chartered Accountants

Emstrey House (North) Shrewsbury Business Park Shrewsbury Shropshire SY2 6LG

18 July 2019

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.