Company Registration No. 08410055 (England and Wales)

SCADDING PROPERTIES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SCADDING PROPERTIES LIMITED

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SCADDING PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		18,084		22,683
Investment properties	4		1,055,000		1,060,000
			1,073,084		1,082,683
Current assets					
Stocks		214,595		331,840	
Debtors	5	493		592	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,094		58,328	
		222,182		390,760	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(428,820)		(777,178)	
Net current liabilities			(206,638)		(386,418)
Total assets less current liabilities			866,446		696,265
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(533,477)		(533,477)
Provisions for liabilities			(53,115)		(37,776)
Net assets			279,854		125,012
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			279,852		125,010
Total equity			279,854		125,012

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

SCADDING PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

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

.....

Mr D J Scadding

Director

Company Registration No. 08410055

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scadding Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bishopbrook House, Cathedral Avenue, WELLS, Somerset, BA5 1FD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017 are the first financial statements of Scadding Properties Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 March 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and equipment	25% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes 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 an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

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, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial 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 payments 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2016	3,035	32,069	35,104
Additions	1,428	-	1,428
At 28 February 2017	4,463	32,069	36,532
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2016	1,397	11,024	12,421
Depreciation charged in the year	766	5,261	6,027
At 28 February 2017	2,163	16,285	18,448
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2017	2,300	15,784	18,084
At 29 February 2016	1,638	21,045	22,683

4 Investment property

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 March 2016	1,060,000
Disposals	(110,000)
Revaluations	105,000
At 28 February 2017	1,055,000

Investment property above was valued at the balance sheet date by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The directors believe that £ 1,055,000 reflects the value of the properties at the balance sheet date. During the year ended 28 February 2017 the revaluation in the year of £105,000 was credited to the profit and loss account in accordance with FRS 102.

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	-	25
Other debtors	493	567
	493	592

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	208	-
Other creditors	428,612	777,178
	428,820	777,178

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	533,477	533,477

8 **Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102**

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 March 2015 £	29 February 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		59,344	162,788
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Increase in fair value of investment properties	1	-	-
Deferred tax provision on investment properties	1	(12,847)	(37,776)
Equity reported under FRS 102		46,497	125,012

Reconciliation of (loss)/profit for the financial period

	Notes	2016 £
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP		(36,556)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Increase in fair value of investment properties	1	140,000
Deferred tax provision on investment properties	1	(24,929)
Profit reported under FRS 102		78,515

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1 Investment properties

On transition to FRS 102 the directors have applied the provisions of section 16 and have measured investment properties at fair value through profit and loss. This has resulted in a transfer between the revaluation reserve and the profit and loss reserve at 1 March 2015 of £90,118. In the year ended 29 February 2016, the increase in value of investment properties of £140,000 has been included in the profit and loss account within 'other gains and losses'. In accordance with section 19 of FRS 102 a related deferred tax liability of £12,847 was also included in the accounts at 1 March 2015, with an additional £24,929 charge in the profit and loss account in the year ended 29 February 2016.

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.