Company registration number 10218921 (England and Wales)

CROW WOOD EQUESTRIAN (NW) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CROW WOOD EQUESTRIAN (NW) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Ms KJ Bagot Mr MG Keenan Ms NJ Keenan Mr PA Keenan
Company number	10218921
Registered office	7 Blackburn Road Accrington Lancashire BB5 1HF
Accountants	Bishops Phoenix Park Blakewater Road Blackburn Lancashire BB1 5BG

CROW WOOD EQUESTRIAN (NW) LIMITED

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CROW WOOD EQUESTRIAN (NW) LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CROW WOOD EQUESTRIAN (NW) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise, the 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 https://www.icaew.com/regulation.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 22 April 2024. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the b oard of directors of Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited and its board of directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited 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 loss of Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited. You consider that Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited 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 Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) 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.

Bishops

Chartered Accountants

19 March 2025

Phoenix Park
Blakewater Road
Blackburn
Lancashire
BB1 5BG

CROW WOOD EQUESTRIAN (NW) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		799,991		824,245
Current assets					
Stocks		10,310		10,200	
Debtors	**5**	1,605		8,899	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,483		3,003	
		13,398		22,102	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(772,755)		(720,922)	
Net current liabilities			(759,357)		(698,820)
Total assets less current liabilities			40,634		125,425
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(336,698)		(379,851)
Net liabilities			(296,064)		(254,426)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(296,164)		(254,526)
Total equity			(296,064)		(254,426)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms KJ Bagot
Director

Mr MG Keenan
Director

Ms NJ Keenan
Director

Mr PA Keenan
Director

Company registration number 10218921 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crow Wood Equestrian (NW) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Blackburn Road, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 1HF.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 contracts for the provision of livery services represents the value of all livery income during the year. Such income is recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to its customers.

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.

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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% Straight Line
Plant and equipment	20% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	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 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.5 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 cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	10	11

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024	837,059	165,762	4,308	1,007,129
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2023	50,223	128,971	3,690	182,884
Depreciation charged in the year	16,741	7,358	155	24,254
At 30 June 2024	66,964	136,329	3,845	207,138
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2024	770,095	29,433	463	799,991
At 30 June 2023	786,836	36,791	618	824,245

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	1,242	5,784
Other debtors	363	3,115
	1,605	8,899

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	46,628	46,207
Trade creditors	18,042	26,440
Taxation and social security	3,816	1,553
Other creditors	704,269	646,722
	772,755	720,922

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	336,698	379,851

The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2024 £	2023 £
Payable by instalments	318,365	206,691

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.