Company registration number 12653106 (England and Wales)						
Burnside Country Parks Limited Unaudited financial statements						
For the year ended 31 October 2022						

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## Statement of financial position

### As at 31 October 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		63,990		39,566
Current assets					
Stocks		59,920		11,500	
Debtors	4	93,994		50,840	
Cash at bank and in hand		196,829		202,862	
		350,743		265,202	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(94,336)		(187,782)	
Net current assets			256,407		77,420
Total assets less current liabilities			320,397		116,986
Provisions for liabilities			(8,700)		-
Net assets			311,697		116,986
Capital and reserves					
Capital and reserves  Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			311,597		116,886
Tone and loss reserves			<del></del>		
Total equity			311,697		116,986

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 31 October 2022 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 31 October 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr L J Burnside **Director** 

Company Registration No. 12653106

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 October 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Burnside Country Parks Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Glencote Caravan Park, Station Road, Cheddleton, Leek, Staffordshire, ST13 7EE.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Burnside Country Parks Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Burnside Caravan Parks Limited.

## 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.

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 despatch 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 it is probable will be recovered.

#### 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:

Plant and equipment 20% straight line Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 October 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### For the year ended 31 October 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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, 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 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 income statement 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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 October 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

### 1.10 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:

2022	2021
Number	Number
Total 2	1

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

# For the year ended 31 October 2022

3 Tangible fixe	le fixed assets Plant and Motor vehicles		Total	
		equipment	_	
Cost		£	£	£
At 1 Novembe	er 2021	_	52,755	52,755
Additions	1 2021	24,457	579,159	603,616
Disposals		21,137	(591,267)	(591,267)
At 31 October	2022	24,457	40,647	65,104
Depreciation	and impairment			
At 1 Novembe		•	13,189	13,189
Depreciation of	charged in the year	600	20,542	21,142
Eliminated in	respect of disposals	-	(33,217)	(33,217)
At 31 October	2022	600	514	1,114
Carrying ame	ount			
At 31 October		23,857	40,133	63,990
At 31 October	2021	-	39,566	39,566
4 Debtors			2022	2021
Amounts fall	ing due within one year:		£	£
Trade debtors			-	3,941
Other debtors			93,994	46,899
			93,994	50,840
5 Creditors: an	nounts falling due within one year			
o cicalioisi ai	nounce raining due within one year		2022	2021
			£	£
Trade creditor	s		21,423	2,854
Amounts owed	d to group undertakings		3,404	69,592
Taxation and s	social security		44,900	30,214
Other creditor	s		24,609	85,122
			94,336	187,782

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

# For the year ended 31 October 2022

### 6 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsAmo	AmountsAmounts repaidClosing balance advanced	
		£	£	£	£
Directors loan account 2	2.00	-	60,494	(17,779)	42,715
Directors loan account 1	2.00	30,183	12,623	(43,000)	(194)
		30,183	73,117	(60,779)	42,521

## 7 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Burnside Caravan Parks Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales.

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.