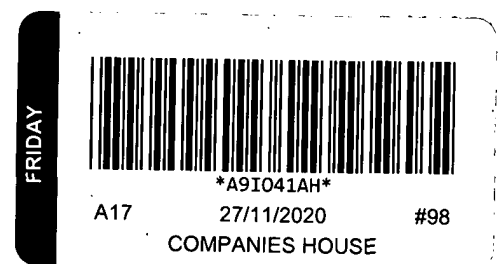


**T. P. TATE LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**



**ArmstrongWatson®**  
Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

**T. P. TATE LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 01375799**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	611,990	595,416
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	181,190	246,990
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	26,194	30,829
Cash at bank and in hand		16,061	24,532
		<u>223,445</u>	<u>302,351</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,943,153)</u>	<u>(1,849,141)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>(1,719,708)</b>	<b>(1,546,790)</b>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><b>(1,107,718)</b></u>	<u><b>(951,374)</b></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		<u><b>(1,207,718)</b></u>	<u><b>(1,051,374)</b></u>
		<u><b>(1,107,718)</b></u>	<u><b>(951,374)</b></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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



**T P Tate**  
 Director  
 Date: 24 November 2020

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

## **T. P. TATE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. It trades from its registered office address at Castle Farm, Hazlewood, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, LS24 9NH.

The principal activity of the company is the buying, selling, training and racing of race horses.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

#### **2. Accounting policies**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Going concern**

The company is dependent on the continuing support of its bankers, creditors, directors and related parties.

Whilst the directors are confident of providing this support there are a number of variables outside of the control of the directors which could impact their ability to support the company.

The directors have considered the on-going situation with regard to COVID-19 as part of their going concern assessment. The view of the directors is that, while they acknowledge the significant disruption that the pandemic will bring over the coming weeks and months, the directors feel that due to the support of its directors and related companies that the company will be able to negotiate the unique set of conditions currently facing the UK economy.

In reaching their conclusion, the directors have considered cash flows that cover a period of 12 months from the date of sign off which consider the impact of COVID-19 and have taken advantage of the wider financial support measures that have been announced by the UK government. The company's directors and shareholders have also confirmed their continuing support to safeguard the company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Other fixed assets	- 15% & 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

## **T. P. TATE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.5 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### **2.6 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### **2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **2.8 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

##### **2.9 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**2.11 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will be, by definition, seldom equal to the related actual results.

The directors consider the key accounting estimate to be the net realisable value of stock.

The directors review the stock value at the year end and make necessary provisions based on their knowledge of race horses, the market and any post year end horse sales.

**T. P. TATE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2018 - 7).

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2019	627,172	499,073	1,126,245
Additions	-	32,642	32,642
At 31 December 2019	<u>627,172</u>	<u>531,715</u>	<u>1,158,887</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2019	72,359	458,470	530,829
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,068	12,000	16,068
At 31 December 2019	<u>76,427</u>	<u>470,470</u>	<u>546,897</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2019	<u>550,745</u>	<u>61,245</u>	<u>611,990</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>554,813</u>	<u>40,603</u>	<u>595,416</u>

Included in freehold property is freehold land of £461,631 (2018 - £461,631), representing the estimated cost of land, which has not been depreciated.

# T. P. TATE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 6. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Other stock	7,241	18,882
Horse stock	173,949	228,108
	<u>181,190</u>	<u>246,990</u>

### 7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	3,117	10,722
Other debtors	23,077	20,107
	<u>26,194</u>	<u>30,829</u>

### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	10,752	17,203
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,919,162	1,819,162
Other creditors	13,239	12,776
	<u>1,943,153</u>	<u>1,849,141</u>

### 9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £610 (2018 - £629).

### 10. Related party transactions

Included in creditors due within one year is an amount due to the ultimate parent undertaking, Tate of Leeds Limited, of £846,888 (2018 - £846,888). The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in creditors due within one year is an amount due to Tate Properties Limited, a fellow subsidiary, of 1,072,274 (2018 - £972,274). The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**11. Post balance sheet events**

During March 2020 the global pandemic COVID-19 outbreak has had a significant impact on the worldwide economy. The directors are aware of the effects that this may subsequently have on the company and have reviewed and adopted the relevant operational strategies in order to safeguard the business for the ensuing 12 months.

**12. Controlling party**

During the year the company was under the control of the ultimate parent undertaking, Tate of Leeds Limited, who is interested in 100% of the company's issued share capital. The financial statements of Tate of Leeds Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

**13. Auditors' information**

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

*In their report, the auditors emphasised the following matter without qualifying their report:*

We draw your attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that due to the recurring losses generated, net liabilities position at the year end and the reliance on group support there is a material uncertainty surrounding going concern. As stated in note 2.2, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The audit report was signed on 24 November 2020 by David Richmond (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Armstrong Watson Audit Limited.