

Company Registration No. 02784814 (England and Wales)

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		139,279		154,043
			<u>139,279</u>		<u>154,043</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	9,269		12,807	
Cash at bank and in hand		149,123		140,155	
		<u>158,392</u>		<u>152,962</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(98,571)		(95,060)	
Net current assets			<u>59,821</u>		<u>57,902</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			199,100		211,945
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(100,000)		(100,000)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>2,386</u>		<u>(1,218)</u>
Net assets			<u>101,486</u>		<u>110,727</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Revaluation reserve	8		29,178		50,135
Profit and loss reserves			<u>72,208</u>		<u>60,492</u>
Total equity			<u>101,486</u>		<u>110,727</u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms S Hay
Director

Mr B Pickering
Director

Company Registration No. 02784814

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Coopers Coborn Allweather Pitch Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Coopers Company and Coborn School, St. Mary's Lane, UPMINSTER, Essex, RM14 3HS.

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.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. This is considered to be appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for pitch hire net of VAT.

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 - 10% Straight Line

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 Fixed asset investments

Investments are revalued at the period end to fair value with any gain or loss being taken to the revaluation reserve in the period in which it arises.

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.

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. 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 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.

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	119,109
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	119,109
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	-
At 31 March 2019	-

4 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments other than loans	139,279	154,043

Fixed asset investments revalued

The investment portfolio includes investments in and outside the UK as listed on a recognised stock exchange.

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments other than loans £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2019		154,043
	Valuation changes		(19,800)
	Dividends received		5,036
	At 31 March 2020		<u>139,279</u>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		<u>139,279</u>
	At 31 March 2019		<u><u>154,043</u></u>
5	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	2,463	6,001
	Other debtors	6,806	6,806
		<u>9,269</u>	<u>12,807</u>
		<u><u>9,269</u></u>	<u><u>12,807</u></u>
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Taxation and social security	1,608	2,391
	Other creditors	96,963	92,669
		<u>98,571</u>	<u>95,060</u>
		<u><u>98,571</u></u>	<u><u>95,060</u></u>
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	100,000	100,000
		<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
		<u><u>100,000</u></u>	<u><u>100,000</u></u>

COOPERS COBORN ALLWEATHER PITCH LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

8	Revaluation reserve	2020	2019
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	50,135	45,664
	Fair value adjustment to investments	(20,957)	4,471
	At the end of the year	<u>29,178</u>	<u>50,135</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Julian Golding.
The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

10 Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by the Coopers Company and Coborn Educational Foundation which owns the entire issued share capital.

The Company has a loan from the Coopers Company and Coborn Educational Foundation which is repayable in full on 23 September 2025. The period end balance on the loan was £100,000 (2019: £100,000). During the period the Company accrued interest on this loan of £8,000 (2019: £8,000). Included in creditors at the period end is a balance due to the parent charity amounting to £32,000 (2019: £24,000).

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.