NEARLY WILD CAMPING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr S Evison

Mrs I Evison Mrs K A Lane Mrs Medina Brock

Mrs Medina Brock (Appointed 31 December 2021)
Mr Jim Langley (Appointed 31 December 2021)

Secretary W Guthrie

Company number IP032378

Registered office 30 Needham Close

Runcorn Cheshire WA7 5SL

Accountants Azets

5 - 7 Beatrice Street

Oswestry Shropshire United Kingdom SY11 1QE

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing nearly wild camping experiences.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr S Evison
Mrs I Evison
Mrs K A Lane
Mrs Medina Brock
Mr Jim Langley
(Appointed 31 December 2021)
(Appointed 31 December 2021)

Small companies exemption

On behalf of the board

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Mr S Evison
Director
Date:

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NEARLY WILD CAMPING LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Nearly Wild Camping Limited for the year ended 31 May 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Nearly Wild Camping Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 7 September 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Nearly Wild Camping Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Nearly Wild Camping Limited, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Nearly Wild Camping Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Nearly Wild Camping 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 profit of Nearly Wild Camping Limited. You consider that Nearly Wild Camping 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 Nearly Wild Camping 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.

Azets	
	5 - 7 Beatrice Street

Oswestry
Shropshire
United Kingdom
SY11 1QE

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover	87,792	43,757
Administrative expenses	(64,074)	(50,319)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	23,718	(6,562)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(1,934)	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	21,784	(6,562)
		

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		146,258		82,137	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	4	(70.401)		(34,684)	
one year	4	(70,491)		(34,004)	
Net current assets			75,767		47,453
Capital and reserves			07.500		00.000
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves			67,520 8,247		60,990 (13,537)
Trong and 1655 1655 1765					
Total equity			75,767		47,453
For the financial year ended 31 May 2022 the Companies Act 2006 relating to small of		was entitled to ex	xemption from	audit under sec	tion 477 of
The directors acknowledge their responsi with respect to accounting records and the				f the Companie	s Act 2006
The members have not required the comparaccordance with section 476.	any to obtain a	an audit of its finan	icial statement	s for the year in	question in
These financial statements have been pre to the small companies regime.	pared in acco	ordance with the pr	ovisions appli	cable to compan	ies subject

to the small companies regime.

Mr S Evison Mrs K A Lane
Director Director

Company Registration No. IP032378

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2020		16,260	(6,975)	9,285
Year ended 31 May 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(6,562)	(6,562)
Issue of share capital		48,240		48,240
Transfer on cessation of membership		(3,510)	-	(3,510)
Balance at 31 May 2021		60,990	(13,537)	47,453
Year ended 31 May 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	21,784	21,784
Issue of share capital		19,590	-	19,590
Transfer on cessation of membership		(13,060)		(13,060)
Balance at 31 May 2022		67,520	8,247	75,767
		====	====	====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Nearly Wild Camping Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 Needham Close, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 5SL.

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.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

Subscriptions are recognised in the financial statements over the period that the subscription relates to.

1.3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2022	2021
		£	£
	Corporation tax	1,934	-
	Other taxation and social security	5,286	-
	Other creditors	63,271	34,684
		70,491	34,684

5 Directors' transactions

Included within creditors due within one year is an amount of £10,514 owed to Mr S Evison (Director) - (2021 owed to Mr S Evison - £10,514). Included in the profit and loss account is an amount of £10,400 for the year ended 2021 which represents amounts owed to Mr S Evison for work undertaken which has not yet been drawn.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Turnover		07 700		40.757
Fees		87,792		43,757
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	42,795		31,214	
Travelling expenses	-		137	
Legal and professional fees	250		-	
Accountancy	633		924	
Bank charges	3,827		4,797	
Insurances	500		451	
Advertising	6,192		5,651	
Website costs	7,792		6,947	
Sundry expenses	2,085		198	
		(64,074)		(50,319)
Operating profit/(loss)		23,718		(6,562)