

**St Chad's College (Trading) Limited**  
Directors' report and financial  
statements

For the year ended 30 September 2024

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## **Registered Office**

18 North Bailey  
Durham  
DH1 3RH

## **Directors' report**

The directors present their Directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024.

### **Principal activities**

The Company's principal activity is the running of conferences and the provision of accommodation.

### **Business review**

The Company made a profit before tax for the year of £64,551 (2023: £56,903) and this amount will be paid as a gift aid payment to St Chad's College. Commercial sales income was £365,151 (2023: £342,486) and was generated from trade during the Easter and Summer vacation periods.

The college hosted 24 weddings during the financial year ended September 2024 compared with 24 in 2023. Income from weddings in 2024 was £126,562 (2023: £112,523). Bar income, predominantly linked with the wedding celebrations decreased to £31,923 (2023: £41,784). Bed & Breakfast income increased to £90,788 (2023: £69,315).

The gift aid payment to St Chad's College (Trading) Limited as a donation to St Chad's College was £59,003 compared with £96,120 in 2023.

### **Distributions**

The financial statements include an amount of £59,003 (2023: £96,120) paid in the year under gift aid to St Chad's College, the Company's parent undertaking, and relating to the prior year profit before tax. The directors do not recommend the payment of any additional dividend or distribution other than the gift aid distribution (2023: £nil).

### **Directors and directors' interests**

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

MJ Masson  
AJ Jenkins  
VH Brown

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any disclosable interest in the shares of the Company.

According to the register of directors' interests, no rights to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the Company were granted to any of the directors or their immediate families, or exercised by them, during the financial year.

AJ Jenkins held office as Company Secretary.

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**Political and charitable contributions**

The Company made no political contributions during the year. Donations to UK charities amounted to £59,003 (2023: £96,120).

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**Auditors**

CLA Evelyn Partners Limited have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors and pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and CLA Evelyn Partners Limited will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



**AJ Jenkins**  
*Director*

18 North Bailey  
Durham  
DH1 3RH

12<sup>th</sup> December 2024

## **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of St Chad's College (Trading) Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of St Chad's College (Trading) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2024 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2024, and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to both the group and the industry in which it operates. We identified areas of laws and regulations which could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our sector experience and through discussions with the governors and key management personnel. The most significant were identified as the Companies Act 2006, UK GAAP (FRS 102) and relevant tax legislation. We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statements.

Our audit procedures in relation to irregularities including fraud and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations were as follows:

- making inquiries of the Directors and management as to where they consider there to be a susceptibility to fraud and whether they have any knowledge or suspicion of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;

- Reviewing minutes of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the risk of management override of controls, including identifying and testing high risk journal entries; and
- Obtaining confirmation direct from the banks and investment managers as to the balance at 30 September 2024.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities due to fraud rather than error, as a fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the FRC's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/auditor-s-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-fi/description-of-the-auditor%E2%80%99s-responsibilities-for>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Craig Henderson (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on Behalf of CLA Evelyn Partners Limited**  
17 Queens Lane  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 3RN

16 December 2024



**Profit and loss account**  
*for the year ended 30 September 2024*

	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Turnover</b>	365,151	342,486
Cost of sales	(270,449)	(266,570)
	94,702	75,916
<b>Gross profit</b>	94,702	75,916
Administrative expenses	(30,151)	(19,013)
	64,551	56,903
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>	64,551	56,903
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
	64,551	56,903
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	64,551	56,903

**Other comprehensive income**  
*for the year ended 30 September 2024*

	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Profit for the year</b>	64,551	56,903
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income</b>	-	-
	64,551	56,903
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	64,551	56,903

The Company had no recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.

All of the above results are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

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**Balance sheet**  
*at 30 September 2024*

	<i>Note</i>	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4	9,625		11,725	
			9,625		11,725
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	5,185		205,568	
Cash at bank and in hand		95,642		338,396	
		<u>100,827</u>		<u>543,964</u>	
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(48,000)</u>		<u>(498,785)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			52,827		45,179
<b>Net Assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>62,452</u>		<u>56,904</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Retained Earnings			62,451		56,903
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>			<u>62,452</u>		<u>56,904</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



**AJ Jenkins**  
*Director*

Registered number: 05844646

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

**St Chad's College (Trading) Limited**  
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**Statement of changes in equity**  
*for the year ended 30 September 2024*

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2022	1	96,120	96,121
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Profit or (loss)	-	56,903	56,903
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the period	1	153,023	153,024
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>			
Gift aid	-	(96,120)	(96,120)
	-----	-----	-----
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	(96,120)	(96,120)
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Balance at 30 September 2023</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56,903</b>	<b>56,904</b>
	=====	=====	=====

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2023	1	56,903	56,904
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Profit or (loss)	-	64,551	64,551
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the period	1	121,454	121,455
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>			
Gift aid	-	(59,003)	(59,003)
	-----	-----	-----
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	(59,003)	(59,003)
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Balance at 30 September 2024</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62,451</b>	<b>62,452</b>
	=====	=====	=====

## Notes

*(forming part of the financial statements)*

### 1 Accounting policies

St Chad's College (Trading) Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("*FRS 102*") and the requirements of Companies Act 2006. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### 1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The Company's business activities, including a business overview are included in the Directors Report. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This conclusion is supported by management budgets and forecasts, which demonstrate the trading business is expected to continue to generate profits and adequate cashflows.

#### 1.3 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

#### 1.4 Basic financial instruments

##### *Trade and other debtors / creditors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

## **Accounting policies (continued)**

### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

### **1.5 Impairment of financial assets (including trade and other debtors)**

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

### **1.6 Turnover**

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and provision of services after discounts/rebates, excluding value added tax. Revenue is recognised on despatch of goods or the provision of services. Payments received in advance of this point are shown as deferred income within creditors.

### **1.7 Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

### **1.8 Cashflow**

The Company has taken advantage of the cashflow disclosure exemption under FRS 102 as it is a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which are intended to give a true and fair view (of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss) and that member is included in the consolidation. The consolidated financial statements of the group are publicly available on the St Chad's College website.

### **1.9 Fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost including any incidental expenses of acquisition. Additions, which are capitalised when greater than a *de minimis* level of £5,000 for any individual item or £500 for any computer items, and disposals are included when all contractual obligations have been met. Cost includes directly attributable finance costs.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, over their useful economic lives as follows:

Other fixed assets                    -                    10 years

The Trustees consider the need for impairment of fixed assets on an annual basis.

**Notes** (continued)

**2 Remuneration of key management personnel**

The directors of the Company and the Company secretary are its key management personnel. None of them received any remuneration from the Company during the current or prior year. One director is a trustee of the parent Company, St Chad's College. Their salary is included in the staff costs in the financial statements of the parent Company. There are no staff directly employed by the company. Staff members engaged in the activities of the Company are employed by the parent company and the cost recharged to the company.

**3 Employee Numbers**

The average number of employees was nil (2023: nil). St Chad's College (Trading) Limited does not employ any staff directly but instead receives a management recharge from St Chad's College which includes salary recharges.

**4 Fixed Assets**

	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Other fixed assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cost or valuation		
At the beginning of the year	21,000	21,000
Additions	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At the end of the year	21,000	21,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At the beginning of the year	9,275	9,275
Charge for the year	2,100	2,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At the end of the year	11,375	11,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>		
<b>At 30 September 2024</b>	9,625	9,625
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2023	11,725	11,725
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**5 Debtors**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	2,680	7,451
Prepayments	1,716	1,560
VAT debtor	-	196,557
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	789	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,185	205,568
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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The prior year VAT debtor balance of £196,557 was largely attributable to historic VAT recoverable on the management recharges between St Chad's College and St Chad's College (Trading) Limited. St Chad's College was required to retrospectively apply for a VAT registration from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 and consequently has now invoiced St Chad's College (Trading) for the VAT due on the management recharges for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023 amounting to £217,400. The underlying VAT creditor relating to the external commercial trade is £15,591 (2023: £20,843).

<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	3,743	14,876
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	-	453,528
VAT creditor	15,591	-
Accruals and deferred income	28,666	30,381
	<u>48,000</u>	<u>498,785</u>

<b>7 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

There were no transactions in the company's shares in the period.

**8 Ultimate parent company/ultimate controlling party**

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of St Chad's College which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in the UK. St Chad's College Durham is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up. The registered office of St Chad's College Durham is: 18 North Bailey, Durham DH1 3RH.

**9 Financial instruments**

*Carrying amount of financial instruments*

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities include:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Assets measured at amortised cost	2,680	7,451
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	(19,334)	(468,404)
	<u>2,680</u>	<u>7,451</u>
	<u>(19,334)</u>	<u>(468,404)</u>

**10 Accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Management considers that there are no judgements that have any material effect on the Company's financial statements.

