# SMOKIES ENTERTAINMENTS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2020

\*AA1F8Y3E\* A25 31/03/2021

31/03/2021 #3 COMPANIES HOUSE

JOSEPH MILLER Chartered Accountants Newcastle upon Tyne

# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	4 to 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 to 22

# **OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

Board of directors Mr M R Chawla (deceased 21/07/2020)

Mrs S R Chawla Mr N Chawla

Registered office 24 Woolsington Park South

Woolsington

Newcastle upon Tyne

**NE13 8BJ** 

Auditor Joseph Miller

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Milburn House Dean Street

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 1LE

Bankers Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)

Ground Floor Earl Grey House 75/85 Grey Street Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 6EF

Solicitors Mincoffs Solicitors

Kensington House 5 Osborne Road Newcastle upon Tyne

Tyne & Wear NE2 2AA

# STRATEGIC REPORT

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# Development and performance during the financial year

The company undertakes comprehensive business planning to define long term strategic objectives and goals. Annual budgets and operational plans are prepared utilising financial and non-financial Key Performance Indicators ("KPI's"). Business performance, measured by KPI's (including monitoring of actual results against budget targets and rolling forecasts), is reported to the directors on a monthly basis.

Average occupancy rates were 65.81% for Smokies and 76.34% for Norton Grange (2018: 68% for Smokies and 70% for Norton Grange).

#### **Future Developments**

The arrival of COVID-19 has affected all revenue segments and profitability. With the vaccine led recovery we expect to make a full revenue and profit recovery by 2022.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a very competitive market in which customers demand good service and competitive pricing. In order to maintain profit margins the company needs to carefully control direct and overhead costs. Credit control is also vitally important to minimise the risk of credit related losses.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 March 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N Chawla Director

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr M R Chawla Mrs S R Chawla Mr N Chawla

#### **Dividends**

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

# Events after the end of the reporting period

Particulars of events after the reporting date are detailed in note 26 to the financial statements.

# Disclosure of information in the strategic report

As permitted by Paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the strategic report on page 2, these matters relate to the business review, principal risks and uncertainties and future developments.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

#### Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all 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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 March 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr N Chawla Director

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Smokies Entertainments Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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's 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 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's 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

# **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

# 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.

David Gold BA, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Joseph Miller, Statutory auditor
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 1LE
30 March 2021

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	5,926,876	5,639,622
Other operating income	5	11,609	
		5,938,485	5,639,622
Raw material and consumables		(1,011,160)	(990,188)
Other external charges		(1,070,626)	(998,997)
Staff costs	8	(1,995,525)	(1,920,476)
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets		(379,278)	(370,568)
Other operating expenses		(1,249,553)	(1,267,171)
Operating profit	6	232,343	92,222
Income from group companies for surrender of loss relief	9	16,457	9,375
Other interest receivable and similar income	10	281	_
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(160,981)	(167,901)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		88,100	(66,304)
Tax on profit/(loss)	12	(56,393)	(36,992)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		31,707	(103,296)
Revaluation of tangible assets		4,010,647	_
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(810,703)	_
Other comprehensive income for the year		3,199,944	
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,231,651	(103,296)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

# SMOKIES ENTERTAINMENTS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		13,300,000		9,323,808
Current assets					
Stocks	14	41,851		34,108	
Debtors	15	761,931		685,049	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,171,835		1,818,286	
		2,975,617		2,537,443	
Creditors: amounts falling due	46	(0.660.400)		(0.404.000)	
within one year	16	(2,660,188)		(2,484,090)	
Net current assets			315,429		53,353
Total assets less current liabilities			13,615,429		9,377,161
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	17		(5,385,697)		(5,246,176)
Provisions					
Deferred taxation	19		(991,700)		(124,604)
Net assets			7,238,032		4,006,381
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		5,000		5,000
Revaluation reserve	23		6,325,489		3,169,728
Profit and loss account	23		907,543		831,653
Members funds			7,238,032		4,006,381

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr N Chawla Director

Company registration number: 01230998

# SMOKIES ENTERTAINMENTS LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 April 2018		5,000	3,214,027	890,650	4,109,677
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Reclassification from revaluation reserve	to			(103,296)	(103,296)
profit and loss account			(44,299)	44,299	
Total comprehensive income for the year		_	(44,299)	(58,997)	(103,296)
At 31 March 2019		5,000	3,169,728	831,653	4,006,381
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:				31,707	31,707
Revaluation of tangible assets Reclassification from revaluation reserve	<b>13</b> to	-	4,010,647	_	4,010,647
profit and loss account  Tax relating to components of other		_	(44,183)	44,183	-
comprehensive income	12	_	(810,703)	_	(810,703)
Total comprehensive income for the year		_	3,155,761	75,890	3,231,651
At 31 March 2020		5,000	6,325,489	907,543	7,238,032

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 24 Woolsington Park South, Woolsington, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE13 8BJ.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

# 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Edgeman Limited which can be obtained from the company's registered office. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

# Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable.

Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ. 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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, consumer demands and the experience of recoverability.

The key source of estimation uncertainty is the carrying value of the freehold land and buildings, the valuation of which is explained in note 13.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises sales (excluding Value Added Tax) of goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax. A provision has been made in full on gains recognised on revaluing freehold property to its market value on the assumption that the company is unable to claim rollover relief.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

# Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and buildings

2% straight line on buildings only

Plant and machinery

22% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings

10% straight line

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historic cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which they become receivable.

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at transaction price less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

# **Creditors**

Trade and other creditors are recognised at transaction price.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

#### Financial instruments

The company has financial instruments and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are measured initially at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### 4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Provision of goods and services	5,926,876	5,639,622

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

# 5. Other operating income

2020	2019
£	£
11,609	_
	£

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 6. Operating profit

	- Forming From		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:	2020	2019
		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible assets	379,278	370,568
	Operating lease payments	93,093	80,824
<b>7</b> .	Auditor's remuneration		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	12,875	12,500
8.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the y amounted to:	ear, including	the directors,
	amounted to.	2020	2019
		No.	No.
	Administrative staff	5	5
	Management staff Number of other staff	11 126	7 133
	Number of other staff		
		142	145
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the ab	ove, were:	
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,851,409	1,793,882
	Social security costs Other pension costs	109,314 34,802	99,522 27,072
	Other periodic costs	<del></del>	<del></del>
		1,995,525	1,920,476
9.	Income from group companies for surrender of loss relief		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Contribution received from group company in respect of group relief	<u>16,457</u>	9,375
10.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other interest receivable and similar income	281	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 11. Interest payable and similar expenses

		2020 £	2019 £
	Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase		
	contracts	3,150	_
	Other interest payable and similar charges	157,831	167,901
		160,981	167,901
12.	Tax on profit/(loss)		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	56,393	36,992

# Tax recognised as other comprehensive income or equity

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised as other comprehensive income or equity for the year was £810,703 (2019: £Nil).

56,393

36,992

# Reconciliation of tax expense

Tax on profit/(loss)

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2019: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	<b>2020</b> £ 88,100	2019 £ (66,304)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	16,739 (3,762) 26,958	(12,598) (1,293) 41,508
Group relief surrender	16,458	9,375
Tax on profit/(loss)	56,393	36,992

# Factors that may affect future tax expense

A provision has been made in full for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing freehold land and buildings to its market value. Such tax would become payable only if the property were sold without it being possible to claim rollover relief.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 13. Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2019	9,735,571	440,441	2,557,964	12,733,976
Additions	44,669	700	299,454	344,823
Revaluations	2,060,629	-	~	2,060,629
At 31 March 2020	11,840,869	441,141	2,857,418	15,139,428
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	1,784,350	410,828	1,214,990	3,410,168
Charge for the year	165,668	6,689	206,921	379,278
Revaluations	(1,950,018)	_	_	(1,950,018)
At 31 March 2020		417,517	1,421,911	1,839,428
Carrying amount		<del></del>	<del></del>	
At 31 March 2020	11,840,869	23,624	1,435,507	13,300,000
At 31 March 2019	7,951,221	29,613	1,342,974	9,323,808
	······································		·····	

Included in the net book value of £11,840,869 for land and buildings is £144,782 (historic cost of £144,782) in respect of land which is not depreciated.

# Tangible assets held at valuation

The freehold land and property owned by the company was independently valued as at 31 March 2020 on an existing use basis by Sanderson Weatherall, Chartered Surveyors, in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards (January 2020) as amended, published in the Red Book by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ("RICS"), and the IVSC International Valuation Standards (IVS).

The directors consider that the valuation provided is a reliable basis for the freehold property valuation at the balance sheet date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 13. Tangible assets (continued)

14.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

At 31 March 2020	Freehold property £
Aggregate cost Aggregate depreciation	6,235,978 (1,531,299)
Carrying value	4,704,679
At 31 March 2019 Aggregate cost Aggregate depreciation	6,049,795 (1,407,996)
Carrying value	4,641,799

# Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

ned under initiation reason of three parentage agreements.	Fixtures and fittings £
At 31 March 2020	174,000
At 31 March 2019	
Stocks	

	2020	2019
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	41,851	34,108

The amount of stock recognised as an expense during the period was £1,011,160 (2019: £990,188).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 15. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	134,507	250,013
Amounts owed by group undertakings	124,909	108,452
Prepayments and accrued income	129,683	97,197
Corporation tax repayable	· -	28,984
Other debtors	372,832	200,403
	761,931	685,049

# 16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
•	£	£
Trade creditors	760,326	815,845
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,743,891	1,450,486
Accruals and deferred income	80,870	82,451
Social security and other taxes	40,347	109,447
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	20,322	_
Other creditors	14,432	25,861
	2,660,188	2,484,090

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company, details of which are provided within note 17 below:

Hire purchase creditors £20,322 (2019: £Nil)

# 17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	5,246,176 139,521	5,246,176 -
	5,385,697	5,246,176

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

Hire purchase creditors £139,521 (2019 £Nil)

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £Nil (2019: £3,982,512) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The group loan was advanced on 26 March 2008. The loan carries interest at the rate of 1% over Svenska Handelsbanken AB's base rate and is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments following an initial 2 year capital repayment holiday. The loan agreement ends in 31 March 2025 whereby the loan will be repaid or renegotiated.

A payment holiday was taken for a period of 12 months due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Repayments recommence in June 2021.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 18. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
31,240	_
159,671	
190,911	
(31,068)	_
159,843	
	31,240 159,671 190,911 (31,068)

#### 19. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 20) £
At 1 April 2019 Additions	124,604 867,096
At 31 March 2020	991,700

# 20. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 19)	991,700	124,604

2040

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances Revaluation of tangible assets	180,998 810,702	124,604 -
	991,700	124,604

The effect of the proposed corporation tax rate change with effect from 1 April 2023 would increase the deferred tax provision by £313,168 to £1,304,868.

# 21. Employee benefits

# **Defined contribution plans**

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £34,802 (2019: £27,072).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 22. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

#### 23. Reserves

The profit and loss account reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses. The revaluation reserve records the value of asset revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income. The revaluation reserve is non-distributable.

# 24. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	37,667	41,470
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,882	4,307
	42,549	45,777

#### 25. Guarantees and other financial commitments

A cross company guarantee held by Svenska Handlesbanken AB, is in place secured by a debenture and first priority legal charges over assets held by the following group companies, all of which are controlled by the directors:- Edgeman Limited;

Craiglands Limited;

Sunderland Hotels Limited;

Gosforth Park Hotels Limited;

George Washington Golf and Country Club;

Smokies Entertainments Limited and

Rohan Developments (Yorkshire) Limited.

At 31 March 2020 there were contingent liabilities in respect of loan facilities granted to Edgeman Limited of £10,731,902 (2019: £11,343,618), Sunderland Hotels Limited amounting to £2,035,052 (2019: £2,155,052), George Washington Golf and Country Club Limited of £4,468,920 (2019: £4,847,946) and Rohan Developments Limited £198,002 (2019: £776,520).

#### 26. Events after the end of the reporting period

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic constitutes a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. Occupancy levels have been affected, but it is impossible at this stage to quantify the longer term financial effects of the pandemic.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 27. Related party transactions

The company has been under the control of the directors throughout the current year. The directors own all the issued share capital in the ultimate parent company, Edgeman Limited.

The accounts do not include disclosure of transactions between the company and entities that are part of the Edgeman Limited group of companies. This is because, as a subsidiary whose shares are 100% controlled within the group, it is exempt from the requirement to disclose such transactions under Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The Edgeman Limited group of companies consist of the parent company, Edgeman Limited, together with its 100% owned subsidiaries, Smokies Entertainments Limited, Sunderland Hotels Limited, Craiglands Limited, Gosforth Park Hotels Limited, Flag Hotels Limited and Ailantus Hotels Limited.

George Washington Golf and Country Club Limited is a company also controlled by the directors. During the year, salaries and other recharges of £24,431 (2019: £3,190) were recharged from the George Washington Golf and Country Club Limited to the company and the company has repaid £204,270. Other debtors include an amount of £159,078 due to (2019: other creditors £20,761 due from) the George Washington Golf and Country Club Limited.

The directors also own all the share capital of Ashton House Care Limited, a company registered in England. The balance due from Ashton House Care Limited as at 31 March 2020 is £200,403 (2019: £200,403) and is included within other debtors in note 15 to the accounts.

#### 28. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Flag Hotels Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Edgeman Limited, a company also registered in England and Wales. The directors own all of the issued share capital of Edgeman Limited.