

Company Registration No. 03098213 (England and Wales)

**THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr M G H Heald Mrs L J F Heald Mr A M H Heald Mrs J A Whybrow Ms J Hill Mr D Scott
<b>Secretary</b>	Ms J Hill
<b>Company number</b>	03098213
<b>Registered office</b>	Thorpeness Golf Club Lakeside Avenue Thorpeness Leiston Suffolk IP16 4NH
<b>Auditor</b>	Ensors Accountants LLP Connexions 159 Princes Street Ipswich Suffolk IP1 1QJ

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# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

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# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

### **Fair review of the business**

Despite a second year of business interruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, The Hotel Folk has achieved year on year profit growth despite being closed for 184 days of the financial year due to lockdown restrictions.

Once full opening was permitted from 17th May 2021 the business enjoyed a prosperous summer season across all properties creating strong profit and cashflows.

Despite hospitality labour shortages, Folk were able to move around the hotels to support the areas of the business most in need to maximise revenues. Strong cost control in the labour to sales ratio and margins made a significant contribution to operating profits complementing buoyant revenues.

The directors of the company consider the future position of the business to be strong, fit, and able to maximise a hopefully, uninterrupted 2021/22 year of trading.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

Future risk centres around cost inflation. Every cost line within the business has seen unprecedented increases, ranging from insurance, utilities, laundry, and the cost of raw materials. The April 2022 increase in minimum wage and national insurance will stretch the labour % and will impact pay scales right through the organisation.

Whilst these cost increase will inevitably lead to increased retail prices, maintaining competitive and adding value to our guests is equally as important.

### **Key performance indicators**

Despite a troublesome start to the year the business was more prepared for a second national lockdown conserving cash resources to invest approximately £370,000 in improvements across the hotels predominantly in the public areas of The Swan at Lavenham and The Brudenell. 12 of the 194 available letting bedrooms received a full refurbishment, an investment programme extended into the autumn and winter of 2021/22.

Comparable data is difficult for two reasons 1) comparing against an eighteen-month trading period in the prior year and 2) the number of equivalent trading days due to enforced periods of closure. Revenues generated July – September 2020 versus July – September 2021 rose by £490,000, +10.6%. Revenue for the 12-month period equated to £10.245 million excluding any government grants received.

The labour ratio to sales increased to 37.3% July – September 2020. Additional staff incentives such as doubling tips for all Folk funded by the company and paid overtime for salaried staff contributed to this increase. Both initiatives helped to reward and recognise the hard work of all Folk during an extremely busy summer season.

Strong revenues and prudent cost control have grown Profit before Tax from £379,185 in the year ended 30 September 2020 to £666,290 in the 12 months to 30 September 2021. The board remain pleased, but not complacent with this performance.

On behalf of the board

Mrs J A Whybrow  
**Director**

18 March 2022

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the period was the operation of hotels and other leisure activities.

### Directors

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

Mr M G H Heald  
Mrs L J F Heald  
Mr A M H Heald  
Mrs J A Whybrow  
Mr A Wood  
Ms J Hill  
Mr D Scott

(Resigned 22 November 2021)

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors recommend payment of a final dividend amounting to £200,000.

The proposed final dividend is subject to approval by shareholders and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements.

### Disabled persons

The company's policy is to recruit disabled workers equally with able bodied workers when recruiting for all suitable vacancies. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

### Employee involvement

The company employs a significant number of young people with 25% of Folk employed aged 21 or under as of September 2021 payroll. Numbers vary due to the seasonal nature of the business. 43.0% of all Folk employed are male, 57.0% female. Geographically the employees of the company live almost exclusively in Suffolk.

The number of Folk involved in active learning is significantly lower than in previous years due to long periods of closure. Some Folk have been engaged in studying for a range of NVQ qualifications throughout the year and completed apprenticeships in varying disciplines such as greenkeeping and maintenance. Where possible we have endeavoured to support our Folk with remote learning whilst being closed, specifically IT support.

During the summer season a 'double tip' initiative was introduced whereby the company matched every gratuity given by a guest pound for pound. The total company 'matched fund' was equally distributed between all Folk, including Head Office employees. The sentiment behind the scheme was to encourage staff to deliver outstanding hospitality, the better the guest experience, the higher the gratuity, the higher the company reward.

Overtime was also paid to all salaried Folk working over 45 hours period week for the duration of the summer period to ensure all people were fairly remunerated for their efforts during extraordinary periods of guest demand.

Bonus schemes were also in place for Head Chefs and General/Hotel Managers.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

### Employee involvement (continued)

The company's policy is to consult and thoroughly discuss with Folk all matters likely to affect employees' interests. Information and matters which are of concern to our Folk are given through information bulletins published on our group training portal 'Folklore' and on staff notice boards across all hotels. Currently 229 of 314 Folk are actively engaged in our company Facebook page whereby videos, photographs and company updates are regularly shared.

Financial information and company performance is shared with the department leaders each week with month end financial and service updates shared each month utilising the communication methods referenced above.

### Future developments

The company has continued its commitment to refurbishing its assets with a further 22 rooms being completed at The Brudenell before Easter 2022. Redecoration of all 10 bedrooms have been completed at The Crown at Woodbridge and 5 bedrooms have been updated at Thorpeness Golf Club and Hotel. Investment in general maintenance across all hotels is an ongoing reinvestment programme.

The company have also invested in the creation of a new Training and Development centre at Thorpeness to support the recruitment and training of new and existing Folk. A new Training and Development Manager was appointed as of December 2021.

### Energy and carbon report

The company is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and becoming more environmentally friendly in all hotels. Our three yearly ESOS report has been completed with all actions being followed through to improve the company carbon footprint. GHG emissions and energy use data for period 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021:

	Baseline Reporting Period 2019-2020	Current Reporting Year 2020-2021
	UK GHG Emission and Energy Data	UK GHG Emission and Energy Data
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh); all mandatory energy sources are included.	8,435,410.34	5,394,115.49
Scope 1: Emissions from the combustion of Natural Gas (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1,014.57	664.39
Scope 1: Emissions from combustion of Kerosene / Gas Oil Fuel for heating and machinery (tCO <sub>2</sub> e). (see evidence pack for breakdown)	121.74	95.72
Scope 1: Emissions of Biomass Pellets (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	NA	NA
Scope 3: Emissions from business travel in employee-owned vehicles, where the company repaid mileage claims (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) (average vehicle / fuel source unknown)	NA	1.32
Scope 2: Emissions from purchased Electricity (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	602.30	296.40
Total gross CO <sub>2</sub> e based on above (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1,738.60	1,057.83
Intensity Ratio: tCO <sub>2</sub> e per £100,000 of turnover	9.5 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	10.32 tCO <sub>2</sub> e

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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#### Methodology

An evidence-based methodology was adopted in accordance with BS EN ISO 14064-3:2019, Section 4.3; verifiable data has been collected from the following sources:

Energy Data: Energy Metering, Invoices, Supply Summaries / Statements, Repayment Claims for business mileage, Fuel Cards, and correspondence with suppliers.

Previous Audit Data: ESOS Phase II Report and SECR Report 2019-2020.

Emission Conversions: All emission factors for CO<sub>2</sub>e, have been calculated using Defra Conversions 2021, as the period covers nine-months of 2021 and three-months of 2020, in accordance with Defra guidelines.

#### Third Party Verification

The energy data has been compiled and audited by Sean Midgley (ESOS Lead Assessor) of Powerful Allies Limited, CIBSE Registration No: ESOS185262.

#### Energy Efficiency Action

The Hotel Folk (THF) have recently started an energy efficiency review of the estate, to further decarbonise the portfolio of hospitality and leisure facilities as follows:

- a. During the financial year **100%** of electricity supplied to The Hotel Folk (THF) portfolio is from **100% REGO Backed Renewable Zero Carbon Generation**.
- b. The baseline reporting period and current year assessments are skewed by baseline reporting period covering a period of 18-months, against a 12-month period for current report. And many months of disruption and closures, due to National restrictions imposed during the pandemic. Hospitality still face significant disruption to pre-pandemic business, on a return to pre-pandemic business, it is envisaged energy consumption and associated emissions will increase above current levels. THF will continue to invest in cost-effective energy-efficiency measures, to minimise future increased energy consumption and emissions.
- c. THF are in the process of centralised all their Half-Hourly (HH) AMR Energy metering data with a further three sites also being upgraded to Half-Hourly metering, implementing a program of upgrading to AMR Gas metering, and SMART Metering under the SMART Meter Rollout, for qualifying meters. The improved visibility and granularity will assist in identifying possible waste, control issues, and promote energy efficient behaviour across the portfolio.
- d. THF have two site consuming Burning Oil, Powerful Allies have been commissioned to assist in a review of building fabric to reduce heat losses, increase heat recovery, and switch from Oil fired heating to energy efficient alternative technologies. Fuel switching from Oil to Electricity, could result in GHG reductions of around 72 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year, based on an estimated boiler efficiency of 75% and new technologies with a system performance factor (SPF) or 3:1. Only once the HH metering is installed, will it be possible to assess the available incoming electricity supply against demand, so an assessment can be made on any potential electricity reinforcement required to switch to electric heating from Air / Ground Source Heat Pumps, or other electric heating and hot water generation.
- e. THF have a rolling program of lighting upgrades to LED, as lighting in hospitality can account for approximately 30% - 40% of all electricity consumption. Switching to LED lighting should reduce consumption of electricity for lighting by approximately 50% or 15% - 20% of total electricity consumption / 90 - 120 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year. During a review of three of the hotels, it was identified the LED lighting is well advanced with >90% of general lighting having been upgraded to LED Lighting.
- f. THF are planning to replace the boiler plant at the Brudenell Hotel with new High Efficiency Condensing Boilers and improved controls, it is anticipated the energy and emissions will be reduced by 25%-35%, work is planned during 2022.
- g. THF are currently in the process of developing a Heat Decarbonisation Plan, including building fabric, insulation, heat generator and emitter review, assisted by Powerful Allied Limited. It is anticipated this work coupled with the new GHG Reporting requirements, will lead to an action plan based on SMART objectives and endorsed by Top Level Management.

# **THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021***

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### **Community involvement**

Under normal circumstances our relationships with local community groups would have been in place throughout the entirety of the year. However, given we were closed for 184 trading days, the COVID restrictions in place and the busy trading period during the summer of 2021 we have regrettably been unable to contribute as we have in previous years. We look forward to resurrecting these links with local schools, colleges, and charities during the next financial year as things slowly return to normal.

### **Auditor**

The auditors, Ensors, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mrs J A Whybrow  
Director

**18 March 2022**



# **THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021***

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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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Hotel Folk Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 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 30 September 2021 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'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

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 annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual 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 our 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.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

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#### **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 and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### **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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

Our audit was designed to include tests of detail together with an assessment of the control environment to enable us to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud. Through discussion with directors and management, and from our own knowledge of and experience of the sector in which the company operates we identified the following areas where we consider there is a higher risk of fraud: revenue recognition, and management override of systems and control. We note that the client has various internal controls in place to reduce the susceptibility of the company to material misstatement due to fraud.

## THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

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We performed audit procedures to address the risks noted above, which included the following:

- Enquiry of management, those charged with governance and the entity's solicitors around actual and potential litigation and claims
- Reviewing minutes of board meetings
- Testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is we would become aware of non-compliance. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment of collusion.

It is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. 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.

**Malcolm McGready (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Ensors Accountants LLP**

31 March 2022

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

Connexions  
159 Princes Street  
Ipswich  
Suffolk  
IP1 1QJ

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Period ended 30 September 2020 £
	Notes		
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	10,188,012	18,321,869
Cost of sales		(7,207,891)	(12,198,016)
<b>Gross profit</b>		2,980,121	6,123,853
Administrative expenses		(3,604,515)	(6,385,961)
Other operating income		1,771,509	1,403,145
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	1,147,115	1,141,037
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>8</b>	90	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>9</b>	(480,915)	(761,852)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		666,290	379,185
Tax on profit	<b>10</b>	(459,614)	(254,906)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		206,676	124,279

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Goodwill	11		-		127,311
Tangible assets	12		21,498,399		21,721,119
Investment properties	13		1,150,000		1,150,000
Investments	14		302		302
			<u>22,648,701</u>		<u>22,998,732</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	16	197,366		183,719	
Debtors	17	654,730		571,129	
Cash at bank and in hand		522,096		363,874	
		<u>1,374,192</u>		<u>1,118,722</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	18	(4,593,578)		(4,102,925)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(3,219,386)</u>		<u>(2,984,203)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			19,429,315		20,014,529
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	19		(14,343,903)		(15,418,196)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liability	22	995,743		713,340	
		<u>995,743</u>	<u>(995,743)</u>	<u>713,340</u>	<u>(713,340)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>4,089,669</u>		<u>3,882,993</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	24		2,408,263		2,408,263
Share premium account	25		169,390		169,390
Other reserves	26		408,470		408,470
Profit and loss reserves	27		1,103,546		896,870
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>4,089,669</u>		<u>3,882,993</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M G H Heald  
Director

Company Registration No. 03098213

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2019</b>	2,408,263	169,390	408,470	772,591	3,758,714
<b>Period ended 30 September 2020:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	124,279	124,279
<b>Balance at 30 September 2020</b>	2,408,263	169,390	408,470	896,870	3,882,993
<b>Year ended 30 September 2021:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	206,676	206,676
<b>Balance at 30 September 2021</b>	2,408,263	169,390	408,470	1,103,546	4,089,669

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	31	1,891,701		1,757,711	
Interest paid		(480,915)		(761,852)	
Income taxes paid		(181,536)		(59,264)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		1,229,250		936,595	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(422,970)		(514,712)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		3,013		354,933	
Interest received		90		-	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		(419,867)		(159,779)	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Proceeds of new bank loans		-		450,000	
Repayment of bank loans		(616,500)		(561,084)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(33,210)		(11,627)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(649,710)		(122,711)	
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		159,673		654,105	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		9,299		(644,806)	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		168,972		9,299	
<b>Relating to:</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		522,096		363,874	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(353,124)		(354,575)	



# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

The Hotel Folk Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Thorpeness Golf Club, Lakeside Avenue, Thorpeness, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4NH.

#### **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.

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 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company has enjoyed a successful first four months of trading during financial year 2021/22. The forward outlook of the business is strong as most COVID-19 restrictions are lifted with high levels of business on the books for the forthcoming season. Plans to offset the increases in minimum wage, increasing raw material costs and to absorb the return of 20% VAT on accommodation, food and non-alcoholic drinks are well advanced to protect trading margins.

Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Room, catering and green fee revenue is recognised at the point of delivery.

Annual golf memberships fees and rental income is recognised on a pro-rata basis across the term of the contract.

#### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of five years.

#### **1.5 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% Straight line
Land and buildings Leasehold	125 years straight line
Plant and machinery	15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 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 statement of financial position 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.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

#### **1.14 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.

#### **1.15 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.16 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### 1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.18 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.

#### Depreciation

The company estimates the rates of depreciation used to write down the different classes of assets the company owns. This is based on prior experience of asset lives while taking into account any additional circumstances. Once fully depreciated over its useful life the asset should be stated at its residual value or £Nil if there is no residual value.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Operation of hotels	10,081,391	18,173,991
Rental income	106,621	147,878
	<u>10,188,012</u>	<u>18,321,869</u>

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	<u>10,188,012</u>	<u>18,321,869</u>

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	90	-
Grants received	<u>1,771,509</u>	<u>1,403,145</u>

### 4 Operating profit

	2021 £	2020 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(1,771,509)	(1,403,145)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	645,451	1,224,049
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,774)	(147,887)
Amortisation of intangible assets	<u>127,311</u>	<u>143,921</u>

Government grants are in respect of Covid 19 relief schemes.

### 5 Auditor's remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	<u>16,270</u>	<u>17,640</u>
<b>For other services</b>		
All other non-audit services	<u>5,075</u>	<u>4,690</u>

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 6 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Front of house staff	323	324
Administration staff	17	17
Management staff	15	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	355	357
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	5,237,707	8,399,382
Social security costs	353,135	557,794
Pension costs	66,551	131,522
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,657,393	9,088,698
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 7 Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	214,021	310,280
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	2,977	4,621
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	216,998	314,901
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2020 - 3).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	75,000	100,280
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	1,317	2,028
	<hr/>	<hr/>



# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	90	-
	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	90	-
	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>

### 9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	478,592	761,650
<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,323	202
	<u>480,915</u>	<u>761,852</u>

### 10 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	175,236	179,561
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,975	(1,756)
	<u>177,211</u>	<u>177,805</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	282,403	77,101
	<u>282,403</u>	<u>77,101</u>
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<u>459,614</u>	<u>254,906</u>

In March 2021, the UK government announced a change in the main rate of Corporation Tax 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The majority of the deferred tax liability recognised in these financial statements is expected to unwind after 1 April 2023 and therefore the proposed change to the Corporation Tax rate has increased the liability by £238,978.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before taxation	666,290	379,185
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	126,595	72,045
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	4,402	2,962
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1,976	(1,756)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	238,978	74,852
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	87,663	96,151
Chargeable gains	-	10,652
Taxation charge for the year	459,614	254,906

### 11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021	387,474
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2020	260,163
Amortisation charged for the year	127,311
At 30 September 2021	387,474
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2021	-
At 30 September 2020	127,311

The goodwill purchased during the period has arisen on the acquisition of a hotel business. Amortisation is being charged on a straight line basis over five years.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 12 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold £	Land and buildings Leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 October 2020	22,615,901	619,500	6,684,211	28,695	29,948,307
Additions	49,867	-	373,103	-	422,970
Disposals	-	-	(357)	-	(357)
At 30 September 2021	22,665,768	619,500	7,056,957	28,695	30,370,920
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 October 2020	4,046,112	28,662	4,129,957	22,457	8,227,188
Depreciation charged in the year	255,974	8,260	382,045	(828)	645,451
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(118)	-	(118)
At 30 September 2021	4,302,086	36,922	4,511,884	21,629	8,872,521
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 September 2021	18,363,682	582,578	2,545,073	7,066	21,498,399
At 30 September 2020	18,569,789	590,838	2,554,254	6,238	21,721,119

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2021 £	2020 £
Plant and machinery	120,596	141,878

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £18,217,577 (2020 - £18,568,288) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

### 13 Investment property

	2021 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021	1,150,000

Investment property comprises two properties held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at by the directors on the basis of valuations carried out during the period by an independent valuer, Cristie & Co, and by reference to the original purchase price of the properties. The external valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 14 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Investments in subsidiaries	15	300	300
Unlisted investments		2	2
		<u>302</u>	<u>302</u>

### 15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Exploits Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary shares	100.00
Son and Sun Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary shares	100.00
Aldeburgh Hotels Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary shares	100.00

The investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment.

All of the subsidiary companies are dormant.

The Registered Office of each of the subsidiaries is Thorpeness Golf Club, Lakeside Avenue, Thorpeness, Suffolk, IP16 4NH.

### 16 Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	197,366	183,719
	<u>197,366</u>	<u>183,719</u>

### 17 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	261,311	297,989
Other debtors	75,810	96,186
Prepayments and accrued income	317,609	176,954
	<u>654,730</u>	<u>571,129</u>

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	1,465,770	1,034,833
Obligations under finance leases	21	27,723	35,528
Trade creditors		677,012	746,145
Amounts owed to group undertakings		301	301
Corporation tax		175,236	179,561
Other taxation and social security		373,559	496,023
Other creditors		1,567,080	1,447,173
Accruals and deferred income		306,897	163,361
		<u>4,593,578</u>	<u>4,102,925</u>

### 19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Debenture loans	20	56,500	56,500
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	14,206,458	15,255,346
Obligations under finance leases	21	80,945	106,350
		<u>14,343,903</u>	<u>15,418,196</u>

### 20 Loans and overdrafts

	2021 £	2020 £
Debenture loans	56,500	56,500
Bank loans	15,319,104	15,935,604
Bank overdrafts	353,124	354,575
	<u>15,728,728</u>	<u>16,346,679</u>
Payable within one year	1,465,770	1,034,833
Payable after one year	14,262,958	15,311,846

The loans and overdraft are secured by a first legal charge over the freehold properties of the company.

Bank loans comprise of four loans, repayable in instalments over one to five years. The weighted average interest rate on these loans during the year was 2.84%.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 21 Finance lease obligations

	2021 £	2020 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	28,248	39,148
In two to five years	84,744	112,992
	<u>112,992</u>	<u>152,140</u>
Less: future finance charges	(4,324)	(10,262)
	<u>108,668</u>	<u>141,878</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. No restrictions are placed on the use of the assets.

### 22 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	392,443	254,832
Capital gains	603,300	458,508
	<u>995,743</u>	<u>713,340</u>
		<u>2021 £</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		
Liability at 1 October 2020		713,340
Charge to profit or loss		282,403
		<u>995,743</u>
Liability at 30 September 2021		<u>995,743</u>

The deferred tax liability in respect of accelerated capital allowances set out above is expected to reverse in line with the depreciation of tangible fixed assets. The deferred tax in respect of capital gains is expected to reverse when the associated properties are sold.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 23 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	66,551	131,522

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### 24 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,408,263	2,408,263	2,408,263	2,408,263

### 25 Share premium account

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	169,390	169,390

### 26 Other reserves

	Merger reserve
	£
At the beginning of the prior year	408,470
At the end of the prior year	408,470
At the end of the current year	408,470

The merger reserve was created on the transfer of assets from Aldeburgh Hotels Limited on 1 April 2002.

The share option reserve provides for the cost of issuing share options to certain directors. These share options have all now lapsed.

# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 27 Profit and loss reserves

	2021 £	2020 £
At the beginning of the year	896,870	772,591
Profit for the year	206,676	124,279
At the end of the year	1,103,546	896,870

### 28 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	23,050	17,884
Between two and five years	17,419	19,374
	40,469	37,258

### 29 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021 £	2020 £
Aggregate compensation	216,998	314,901

#### Other information

During the year the Company made purchases totalling £232,457 (period ended 30 September 2020: £381,364) from companies under common directorship. The Company expensed professional services totalling £150,000 (period ended 30 September 2020: £182,632) from entities under common control.

At the period end £37,493 (2020: £100,644) was owed to these related parties.

A further £275,010 (2020: £320,010) was owed to an individual with control over the entity,

During the period, sales totalling £24,338 (period ended 30 September 2020: £57,887) were made to entities under common control or directorship.

At the period end £71,109 (2020: £94,405) was owed by these entities to the Company.

### 30 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by the MGH Heald 1993 Settlement.



# THE HOTEL FOLK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 31 Cash generated from operations

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit for the year after tax	206,676	124,279
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	459,614	254,906
Finance costs	480,915	761,852
Investment income	(90)	-
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,774)	(147,887)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	127,311	143,921
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	645,451	1,224,049
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(13,647)	22,964
Increase in debtors	(83,601)	(7,137)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	71,846	(619,236)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>1,891,701</b>	<b>1,757,711</b>

### 32 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 October 2020 £	Cash flows £	30 September 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	363,874	158,222	522,096
Bank overdrafts	(354,575)	1,451	(353,124)
	9,299	159,673	168,972
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(15,992,104)	616,500	(15,375,604)
Obligations under finance leases	(141,878)	33,210	(108,668)
	(16,124,683)	809,383	(15,315,300)

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.