## BENDALLS LEISURE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

Mark Holt & Co Limited **Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors** 7 Sandy Court Ashleigh Way Langage Business Park Plymouth Devon PL7 5JX



**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

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### **BENDALLS LEISURE LIMITED**

# COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

**DIRECTORS:** 

Mr C P F Bendall Mr G W Bendall Mr M A Bendall Mrs P N Bendall Mr P G N Bendall

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Ruby Farm Blackawton TOTNES Devon TQ9 7BN

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

03349017 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Mark Holt & Co Limited Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 7 Sandy Court Ashleigh Way Langage Business Park

Plymouth Devon PL7 5JX

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2019.

#### **REVIEW OF OPERATIONS**

The key financial performance measure for the company is profit / (loss) before tax and in 2019 the company made a profit before tax of £141,816 compared to £11,285 in 2018.

The company is seasonal in nature and the weather throughout the summer months has a significant impact on the profitability of the business. Turnover for the year has remained at a similar level to the previous year only decreasing by £22,661 (0.61%) to £3,721,756 (2018: £3,744,417). The gross profit margin remains consistent for the year at 87.88% (2018: 86.34%).

Given the nature of the business, the company invests heavily in repairs throughout the winter in order to bring the park back up to the appropriate standard at the start of the season. This year repairs and renewals have decreased by £98,069 from £471,610 in 2018 to £373,541 this year. The company invested heavily in the park in the previous year so a reduction in both repairs and renewals and capital expenditure was expected in these accounts.

Wages also continue to be a high cost as with prior years. Wages as a % of turnover in 2019 was 32.1% compared to 32.5% in 2018.

The net assets of the company at the year end are healthy and stand at £2,890,014 (2018: £2,790,664).

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business is subject to a number of risks. The key risks are set out below;

#### Competition

The company operates in a competitive market for leisure attractions particularly around price and product quality. The company manages this risk by monitoring market prices on an ongoing bases and providing a unique leisure experience for its customers.

### Health and safety

The safety of the company's operations is essential. The company has a culture that puts health and safety at the top of the agenda. It is overseen by the board and management, who ensure that the appropriate training, assessments and procedures are in place.

#### CONCLUSION

Bendalls Leisure Limited is considered to have sufficient financial resources, as a consequence the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

Hence the directors are able to conclude that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Chu	ris Bendall					
Mr C F	F Bendall - Dire	cto	r			•••
Date:	24-10-2019		2:34	AM 	PDT	

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2019.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the operation of a leisure park.

#### DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 January 2019.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 February 2018 to the date of this report.

Mr C P F Rendal

Mr G W Bendall

Mr M A Bendall

Mrs P N Bendall

Mr P G N Bendall

#### **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The company's main financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and bank loans. The main purpose of these instruments is to fund ongoing operations.

### **DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT**

Certain disclosures surrounding future developments, risks and uncertainties have been disclosed in the Strategic Report rather than the Directors Report. The Strategic Report is show on page 2.

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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;
- 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.

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

## **AUDITORS**

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditorsMark Holt & Co Limited will be deemed to be reappointed and will therefore continue in office.

Clin's Bundall

Mr C P F Bendall - Director

24-10-2019 | 2:34 AM PDT

Date: .....

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF BENDALLS LEISURE LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bendalls Leisure Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2019 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 Auditors' 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.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF BENDALLS LEISURE LIMITED

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 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.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

#### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Simon Law (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Mark Holt & Co Limited

**Chartered Accountants** 

Statutory Auditors

7 Sandy Court Ashleigh Way

Langage Business Park

Plymouth

Devon

PL7 5JX

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# INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
TURNOVER		3,721,756	3,744,417
Cost of sales		451,158	511,364
GROSS PROFIT		3,270,598	3,233,053
Administrative expenses		3,154,371	3,254,642
		116,227	(21,589)
Other operating income		72,766	87,980
OPERATING PROFIT	4	188,993	66,391
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	47,177	55,106
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		141,816	11,285
Tax on profit	6	42,466	(12,755)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		99,350	24,040

## OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	2019	2018
Notes	£	£
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	99,350	24,040
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	99,350	24,040

## BALANCE SHEET 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019	)	2018	3
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	7		20,000		-
Tangible assets	8		2,107,307		2,216,438
			2,127,307		2,216,438
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	9	92,643		60,279	
. Debtors	10	2,944,855		3,171,020	
Cash at bank and in hand		58,384		32,295	
		3,095,882		3,263,594	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	11	1,464,993		1,432,597	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,630,889		1,830,997
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,758,196		4,047,435
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(736,182)		(1,133,979)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	15		(132,000)		(122,792)
NET ASSETS			2,890,014		2,790,664
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	4.5		•		2
Called up share capital	16 17		2 2 2 2 2 2 2		2 700 662
Retained earnings	17		2,890,012		2,790,662 ————
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,890,014		2,790,664

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(lin's Bundall
Mr C P F Bendall - Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 February 2017	2	2,766,622	2,766,624
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		24,040	24,040
Balance at 31 January 2018	2	2,790,662	2,790,664
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	-	99,350	99,350
Balance at 31 January 2019	2	2,890,012	2,890,014

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019	2018
N	lotes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	571,710	460,953
Interest paid		(47,177)	(55,106)
Tax paid		3,242	(33,089)
Net cash from operating activities		527,775	372,758
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(30,000)	•
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(124,558)	(436,668)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		45,700	
Net cash from investing activities		(108,858)	(436,668)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(447,298)	(210,964)
Amount introduced by directors		96,437	360
Amount withdrawn by directors		(101,615)	(58,108)
Net cash from financing activities		(452,476) ———	(268,712)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(33,559)	(332,622)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	(737,543)	(404,921)
			<del></del>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	(771,102)	(737,543)
,, ,		<del></del>	<u> </u>

# NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

## 1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	141,816	11,285
Depreciation charges	208,574	215,142
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(10,585)	-
Finance costs	47,177	55,106
	386,982	281,533
Increase in stocks	(32,364)	(14,763)
Decrease in trade and other debtors	244,210	259,674
Decrease in trade and other creditors	(27,118)	(65,491)
Cash generated from operations	571,710	460,953
·		

## 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended	31 January	2019
------------	------------	------

·	31.1.19	1.2.18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	58,384	32,295
Bank overdrafts	(829,486)	(769,838)
	(771,102)	(737,543)
		===
Year ended 31 January 2018		
	31.1.18	1.2.17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	32,295	47,410
Bank overdrafts	(769,838)	(452,331)
	-	
	(737,543)	(404,921)
	<u></u>	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Bendalls Leisure Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents takings received during the year. Takings include entrance fees, online ticket sales, shop and confectionery sales, activity and campsite sales, all of which are exclusive of value added

All of the above are recognised at the date of stay with the exception of any non-refundable admin charges which are recognised when the cash is received.

#### Goodwil

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

Asset Class

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill

20% straight line

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of three years.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property

2% on cost

Plant and machinery

15% on reducing balance15% on reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings
Motor vehicles

15% on reducing balance
 25% on reducing balance

Activity equipment

- 15% on reducing balance

20/10/11/02/03/19/03/03/03

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

#### Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

#### **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

#### Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling prices less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

#### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### **Deferred** tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

#### **Provision for liabilities**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS** 3.

EMPLOTEES AND DIRECTORS		
•	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,565,578	1,567,738
Social security costs	123,486	127,919
Other pension costs	14,204	11,419
	1,703,268	1,707,076
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
•	2019	2018
Administrative staff	6	6
Management staff	7	7
Park staff	66	67
	79	80
	2019	2018
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	369,734	350,136
	<del></del>	<del></del>
Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Emoluments etc	174,447	175,782
OPERATING PROFIT		

#### 4.

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	±
Hire of plant and machinery	24,657	25,032
Depreciation - owned assets	198,574	215,142
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(10,585)	-
Patents and licences amortisation	10,000	-
Auditors' remuneration	6,650	6,650
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	9,000	6,480
	<del></del>	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

## 5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

6.

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loan interest	47,177 ———	55,106 ———
TAXATION		
Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)		
The tax charge/(credit) on the profit for the year was as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	33,500	(3,000)
Over / under provision	(242)	(11)
Total current tax	33,258	(3,011)
Deferred tax	9,208	(9,744)
Tax on profit	42,466	(12,755)
		<u>' ' ' '</u>

## Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

Profit before tax	2019 £ 141,816	2018 £ 11,285
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of $19\%$ (2018 - 19.167%)	26,945	2,163
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	- - 6,552	441 (5,604)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Deferred tax provision movements  Total tax charge/(credit)	(239) 9,208 ————————————————————————————————————	(11) (9,744) ———————————————————————————————————

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

## 7. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

7.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		_	
		·	Patents	
			and	
		Goodwill	licences	Totals
	COST	£	£	£
	COST	300,000		300,000
	At 1 February 2018 Additions	300,000	30,000	30,000
	Additions	<del>·</del>		<del></del>
	At 31 January 2019	300,000	30,000	330,000
	AMORTISATION			
	At 1 February 2018	300,000	-	300,000
	Amortisation for year	-	10,000	10,000
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	At 31 January 2019	300,000	10,000	310,000
				<del></del>
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 January 2019	-	20,000	20,000
	(	<del></del>		
	At 31 January 2018	<del>-</del>	-	
8.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
O.	TAITOIDEE I INED POSE IO			Fixtures
		Freehold	Plant and	and
		property	machinery	fittings
		£	£	£
	COST			
	At 1 February 2018	1,698,198	663,614	1,059,991
	Additions	•	77,590	25,718
	Disposals	-	(43,000)	-
	At 31 January 2019	1,698,198	698,204	1,085,709
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 February 2018	486,646	467,895	913,722
	Charge for year	30,420	35,909	25,798
	Eliminated on disposal	•	(8,053)	-
	At 31 January 2019	517,066	495,751	939,520
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 January 2019	1,181,132	202,453	146,189
	·			
	At 31 January 2018	1,211,552	195,719	146,269
		=====		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

## 8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

		Motor vehicles £	Activity equipment £	Totals £
	COST	-	-	-
	At 1 February 2018	135,444	3,090,035	6,647,282
	Additions	21,250	-	124,558
	Disposals	(4,900)	-	(47,900)
	At 31 January 2019	151,794	3,090,035	6,723,940
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 February 2018	89,503	2,473,078	4,430,844
	Charge for year	13,903	92,544	198,574
	Eliminated on disposal	(4,732)	<u>•</u>	(12,785)
	At 31 January 2019	98,674	2,565,622	4,616,633
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 January 2019	53,120	524,413	2,107,307
	At 31 January 2018	45,941	616,957	2,216,438
0	STOCKS			
9.	STOCKS		2019	2018
			£	£
	Stocks		92,643	60,279 ———
10.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		2010	2010
			2019 £	2018 £
	Other debtors		2,882,203	3,121,541
	Directors' current accounts		42,235	21,190
	Tax		-	3,000
	Prepayments and accrued income		20,417	25,289
			2,944,855	3,171,020
11.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 13)		1,218,478	1,208,331
	Trade creditors		97,887	110,172
	Tax		33,500	-
	Social security and other taxes		25,210	37,027
	VAT		10,044 46,596	21,897 47,382
	Other creditors Directors' current accounts	•	17,005	1,138
	Accruals and deferred income		16,273	6,650
			1,464,993	1,432,597
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		2010	2010
			2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans (see note 13)		736,182	1,133,979

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 13. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank overdrafts	829,486	769,838
Bank loans	388,992	438,493
	1,218,478	1,208,331
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	350,420	385,752
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	385,762	731,284
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal		16,943

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets. Interest is payable at 1.5% - 3.15% over the bank's base rate.

### 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has only basic financial instruments. The instruments are discussed below:

For trade and other debtors, cost approximates to fair value, as it is expected that the debts will be settled within 1 year. Within other debtors is a loan to a related company which is initially recognised at cost and subsequently has an annual interest rate of 1.5% charged.

Cash at bank and in hand is shown on the face of the Balance Sheet.

For trade and other payables, cost approximates to fair value, as it is expected that the debts will be settled within 1 year.

Bank loans are measured initially at cost, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details of the amounts are shown in note 13.

#### 15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	£	2018 £
Deferred tax	132,000	122,792
		Deferred
		tax
		£
Balance at 1 February 2018		122,792
Accelerated capital allowance		9,208
Balance at 31 January 2019		132,000

2018

2019

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

## 16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	2019	2018
		value:	£	£
2	Ordinary	£1	2	2
				==

These shares have attached to them voting rights, dividend rights and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights, they do not confer any right of redemption.

## 17. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 February 2018 Profit for the year	2,790,662 99,350
At 31 January 2019	2,890,012

## 18. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At the year end there were combined overdrawn loan account balances totalling £42,235 (2018: £16,107). The directors received advances totalling £72,239 (2018: £45,570) and made loan repayments of £46,111 (2018: £45,711) in the year.