Registered number: 03542942



HEATHLAND HOTELS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

GSM&Co
Griffin Stone Moscrop & Co
OHATTERED ACCOUNTANTS A REGISTERED AUDITORS

100 YEARS
Building hosts



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr R A Frenkel

Mrs C F Acker Mrs J A Allcock

Registered number 03542942

Registered office The Birch Hotel

Lewes Road Haywards Heath West Sussex RH17 7SF

Independent auditors Griffin Stone Moscrop & Co

Griffin Stone Moscrop & Co Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

21-27 Lamb's Conduit Street

London WC1N 3GS

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

HEATHLAND HOTELS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03542942

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets	Note		~		~
Tangible assets	5		1,669,264		1,710,586
			1,669,264		1,710,586
Current assets					
Stocks	6	10,122		9,751	
Debtors	7 .	54,041		56,394	
Cash at bank and in hand		91,935		70,684	
		156,098	-	136,829	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(258,732)		(269,107)	
Net current liabilities			(102,634)		(132,278)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,566,630	•	1,578,308
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	9		(120,000)		(180,000)
Deferred tax	12	(25,242)		(23,907)	
			(25,242)		(23,907)
Net assets		•	1,421,388	٠	1,374,401
Capital and reserves		:		:	
Called up share capital	13		2,000,000		2,000,000
Share premium account			63,020		63,020
Profit and loss account			(641,632)		(688,619)
			1,421,388	•	1,374,401
		:		:	

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

HEATHLAND HOTELS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03542942

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr R A Frenkel

Director

Date: 7 February 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. General information

Heathland Hotels Limited is a private company limited by shares, and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales under company registration number 03542942. The registered office address is The Birch Hotel, Lewes Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 7SF.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

At 31 October 2019 the company had net current liabilities of £102,634 (2018 - £132,278). The company relies on the support of one of its directors in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The director concerned has confirmed that he will not demand repayment of the amounts owed to him by the company until such time as the company has sufficient resources in order for it to do so. On this basis the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the company in respect of goods supplied and services rendered during the year, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes, and consists of room rentals, food and beverage sales and other guest services. Turnover is recognised when rooms are occupied or goods and services have been supplied or rendered. Customer deposits are not recognised until services are rendered and are deferred as liabilities.

The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases:

Freehold property - 2% to 10% on a straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 10% to 25% on a straight line basis
Computer equipment - 20% to 50% on a straight line basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first-in, first-out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are not obtainable from other sources. Judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates, but are unlikely to be material.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 38 (2018 - 35).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

5.	Tangible fixed assets	·		
	·	Freehold property £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
	Cost	•		
	At 1 November 2018	2,534,029	882,241	3,416,270
	Additions		38,303	38,303
	At 31 October 2019	2,534,029	920,544	3,454,573
	Depreciation			
	At 1 November 2018	964,517	741,167	1,705,684
	Charge for the year on owned assets	45,605	34,020	79,625
	At 31 October 2019	1,010,122	775,187	1,785,309
	Net book value			
	At 31 October 2019	1,523,907	145,357	1,669,264
	At 31 October 2018	1,569,512	141,074	1,710,586
6.	Stocks			
,			2019 £	2018 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale		10,122	9,751
7.	Debtors			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		26,600	28,412
	Prepayments and accrued income		27,441	27,982
			54,041	56,394
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other loans	20,000	35,000
	Trade creditors	83,293	87,936
	Corporation tax	20,454	20,358
	Other taxation and social security	76,209	75,360
	Other creditors	5,903	2,656
	Accruals and deferred income	52,873	47,797
		258,732	269,107
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other loans	120,000	180,000
		-	
10.	Loans		•
	An analysis of the maturity of other loans included in creditors is given below:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year	20,000	35,000
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years	40,000	60,000
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years	80,000	120,000
		140,000	215,000
11.	Financial instruments		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	91,935	70,684
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash a	t bank and in ha	and.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

12.	Deferred taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	At beginning of year	23,907	17,929
	Charged to profit or loss	1,335	5,978
	At end of year	25,242	23,907
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	25,242 ————	23,907
13.	Called up share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	~
	2,000,000 (2018 - 2,000,000) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2,000,000	2,000,000

14. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently-administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £17,881 (2018 - £10,048). Contributions totalling £3,634 (2018 - £2,074) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on WARCH 2000 by Reema Mistry ACA (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Griffin Stone Moscrop & Co.