Report and Financial Statements
Period Ended
30 December 2021

Company Number 03819472

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Company Information

Directors

D Waddell

P Herbert

Company secretary

Vistra Company Secretaries Limited

Registered number

03819472

Registered office

The Old Library The Drive Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3AB

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

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Directors' Report For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the 57 week period ended 30 December 2021 (2020: 52 week period ended 26 November 2020).

The company changed its Accounting Reference Date to 31 December. As a result the accounting period was extended to 30 December 2021.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the period continued to be that of the ownership and operation of the Woodlands Park Hotel.

Business review

The hotel turnover has increased by 53% to £1,709k (period ended 26 November 2020: £1,116k). Operating loss was £1,390k compared to a loss of £1,382k in 2020 and adding back depreciation EBITDA for the period was negative £999k compared to negative £1,014k for 2020.

Rooms performance showed an increase of 1% in occupancy for the period and an increase of £5.83 in revpar (revenue per available room).

The hotel has continued to operate within the upmarket country house hotel business and has maintained the assets of the business through a programme of improvements to services and facilities.

Results and dividends

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to £1,269k (period ended 26 November 2020: £1,222k).

No dividends were paid during the period ended 30 December 2021 (period ended 26 November 2020: £Nil).

Going concern

The residual impacts of the Coronavirus and the current economic volatility in the UK, has been and continues to be closely reviewed by the Board of Directors. Further information in this regard is provided in Note 1 to these financial statements, including the basis on which the board has concluded that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of preparation.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

K Arkley (resigned 2 July 2021)

D Waddell (appointed 1 April 2021)

S Fairs (resigned 1 April 2021)

P Fullerton (resigned 30 November 2020)

H O'Connor (appointed 2 July 2021, resigned 21 October 2022)

Subsequent to the year end, on 21 October 2022 P Herbert was appointed as a director of the company.

Directors' Report (continued) For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing 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; and
- 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.

Provision of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware: and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 16 December 2022

and signed on its behalf.

P Herbert Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wy (Woodland Park) Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 December 2021 and of its loss for the period 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Wy (Woodland Park) Limited (the "company") for the period ended 30 December 2021 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and 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).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements explains that the company remain reliant on the ongoing support of the ultimate shareholders, which is not legally binding, to enable them to continue as a going concern. As explained in note 1, these events, along with the other matters set out in note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wy (Woodland Park) Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report 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. 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wy (Woodland Park) Limited (continued)

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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company. These include, but are not limited to, compliance with the Companies Act, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and relevant tax legislation.
- We considered compliance with these laws and regulations through discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. We identified the potential for in the following areas and performed the following procedures:
 - o management override of controls: we evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and management bias in accounting estimates and judgements. Audit procedures performed included:
 - o challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates;
 - o identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries to revenue which are not in line with expectations and reviewing journal entries for journals inconsistent with the usual transactions of the company.
 - o revenue recognition: existence of revenue, application of cut off at, and measurement of accrued income to, the year-end. We reconciled annual revenue to cash receipts, reviewed transactions pre and post year end to check that the associated revenue is reflected in the correct period.
- We identified areas at risk of management bias and reviewed key estimates and judgements applied by Management in the financial statements to assess their appropriateness; and
- We remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wy (Woodland Park) Limited (continued)

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.

-DocuSigned by

Jan Clayden

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Ian Clayden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London
United Kingdom

Date: 20 December 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

	Note	Period ended 30 December 2021 £	Period ended 26 November 2020 £
Turnover		1,709,100	1,116,038
Cost of sales		(435,053)	(295,434)
Gross profit		1,274,047	820,604
Administrative expenses		(2,752,141)	(2,434,543)
Other operating income	3	87,606	231,998
Operating loss	4	(1,390,488)	(1,381,941)
Interest receivable	6	121,055	160,010
Loss on ordinary activities before tax		(1,269,433)	(1,221,931)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	-	-
Loss for the financial period		(1,269,433)	(1,221,931)
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(1,269,433)	(1,221,931)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Wy (Woodland Park) Limited Registered number: 03819472

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 December 2021

	Note		30 December 2021 £		26 November 2020 £
Fixed assets					•
Tangible assets	8	•	9,681,830		9,982,046
Current assets					
Stocks	9	38,167		17,249	
Debtors	10	1,923,432		2,962,869	
Cash at bank and in hand		85,251		52,419	
		2,046,850		3,032,537	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(564,856)		(581,326)	
Net current assets			1,481,994		2,451,211
Total assets less current liabilities			11,163,824		12,433,257
Net assets			11,163,824		12,433,257
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		10,179,901		10,179,901
Profit and loss account	13		983,923		2,253,356
Total equity			11,163,824		12,433,257

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 16 December 2022.

P Herbert Director

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 28 November 2019	10,179,901	3,475,287	13,655,188
Loss for the period	-	(1,221,931)	(1,221,931)
At 26 November 2020	10,179,901	2,253,356	12,433,257
Loss for the period	-	(1,269,433)	(1,269,433)
At 30 December 2021	10,179,901	983,923	11,163,824

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

1. Accounting policies

Wy (Woodland Park) Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Basis of preparation

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

The current period financial statements are prepared on a 57 week period (2020: 52 week period).

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 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the preceding and current periods.

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Hand Picked Hotels Limited as at 30 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 1 and 2 of these financial statements.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through use of its operating cash flows and loans provided by other members of the Hand Picked Hotels Limited group or ultimate shareholders

The company is a subsidiary of Hand Picked Hotels Limited. As at 30 December 2021, the Group reported net liabilities of £15,367k (2020: £5,112k). Following repayments of bank loans of £30m during FY21, Hand Picked Hotels Limited has repaid all external non-related party borrowings. However, the Hand Picked Hotels Limited group reports amounts due to shareholders as at 30 December 2021 of £118.7m and continues to rely on shareholders for non-recall of these loans and for further funding as required as the group transitions back to a fully operating position subsequent to COVID-19 related restrictions.

It is not currently the intention of the Hand Picked Hotels Limited group to obtain new bank facilities. However, this may change in the future if considered commercially appropriate. As such, the group has no committed facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the directors have prepared detailed cash flow forecasts for the Company extending beyond 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. However, as a hotel operator, it is acknowledged that the global and UK outbreak of COVID-19 has had a profound impact on the business and may continue to do so. Additionally, during 2022 in particular the UK economy including the leisure and hospitality sector has been subject to increased volatility with regard to supply chain inflation, wage inflation, utility costs, and the related impacts on consumer disposable income and spending.

The above factors heighten the inherent uncertainty in forecasting the ongoing performance within the hotels sector and therefore the Hand Picked Hotels group alike, albeit the board acknowledge that trading conditions are widely to remain challenging in the short term and this continues to have an impact on the company's and group's forecasts.

The directors of the Company and the wider group acknowledge that 'full trading' may look very different in future years than it did pre-COVID-19 and the management team have been planning for this with a restructuring of its operations in response to anticipated market demand, ultimately to profitably deliver enhanced quality of service at lower rates of occupancy.

In order to mitigate COVID-19 impacts on revenue since the UK became impacted by the pandemic, and in order to protect the longer term interests of the Company and its employees, the Company and wider group took measures to reduce and mitigate its cost base. However, more recently, the board announced increases in pay rates for its employees in order to support its workforce during a high inflationary period. Naturally as a significant employer, this will have a material impact on the group's cost base and this has been incorporated into these forecasts. To the extent necessary, shareholders have also provided additional funds in order to meet working capital requirements.

The company relies on intergroup loans in the form of non-recall and further funds as required, and as such remains reliant on the ongoing support of the ultimate shareholders. The directors of Hand Picked Hotels Limited have received a non-legally binding confirmation that this support will be forthcoming for no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have concluded that is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

In so far as this support not being legally binding, the directors have identified a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the Company's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern for no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Subsequent to the period end, further shareholder loans have been provided to the group amounting to £7.78m.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for accommodation, food and beverage sales and ancillary hotel services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. Turnover is recognised at the point at which goods and services are delivered to the customer. Deposits which have been received at the Statement of Financial Position date for which services have not yet been provided are shown as payments in advance within creditors. All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

Accounting policies (continued)

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold buildings core

- 50 years

Freehold buildings surface

- 20 years

finishes and services

Fixtures and fittings

- 4 to 25 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, 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.

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 reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

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 include deposits with an initial term of less than 3 months.

Government grants

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in "other income" within the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure. This includes the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('Furlough'). The company has not directly benefited from any other forms of government assistance.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Financial instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting year for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such decisions include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the assets and, where it is a component of a larger cash generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit. An impairment charge of £Nil (2020: £Nil) has been recorded against the tangible fixed assets of the group. The directors have based their assessment of the carrying value of the tangible fixed assets on their expected value in use from future trading, along with reference to previous valuations bases and, where relevant, third party offers received at times close to the financial year end. In particular, greater judgement has been exercised regarding the anticipated occupancy rates of hotel assets, average daily room rates, and F&B spend and margins achievable in the short and medium term.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 8)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

3. Other operating income

	Period	Period
	ended	ended
	30	26
	December	November
	2021	2020
	£	£
Furlough grant income	46,571	231,998
Other council grants received	41,035	-
	87,606	231,998

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

4.	Operating	loss
₹.	Operating	1000

This is stated after charging:

	Period	Period
	ended	ended
	30	26
	December	November
	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	391,539	368,379
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	7,050	4,680
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	3,632	3,632

5. Staff costs

Peri end Decemb	ed 30 oer	Period ended 26 November 2020 £
Staff salaries 1,041,7	21	1,017,930
Social security costs 82,3	70	70,749
Other pension costs 32,6	91	30,464
1,156,7	<u> </u>	1,119,143
Agency staff 178,3	79	59,742
1,335,1	— - 61	1,178,885

None of the directors received any remuneration for the period (period ended 26 November 2020: £Nil).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

	Period	Period
	ended	ended
	30	26
	December	November
	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Hotel operations	26	35
Administration	6	7
	32	42
		42

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

6.	Interest receivable		
		Period ended 30 December 2021 £	Period ended 26 November 2020 £
	Group interest receivable	121,055	160,010
7.	Taxation		
		Period ended 30 December 2021 £	Period ended 26 November 2020 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax at 19% (period ended 26 November 2020: 19%)	-	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities		

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

7. Taxation (continued)

Reconciliation of tax charge

	Period ended 30 December 2021 £	Period ended 26 November 2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,269,433)	(1,221,931)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (period ended 26 November 2020: 19%) Effects of:	(241,192)	(232,167)
Fixed asset differences	60,594	57,213
Group relief surrenderred	194,352	-
Deferred tax not recognised	123,632	203,785
Difference in UK tax rates	(137,386)	(28,831)
Total tax charge for the period	-	-

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £572,443 (period ended 26 November 2020: £448,848) in respect of depreciation charged in excess of capital allowances at the end of the period.

The company also has capital losses carried forward of £40,707 (period ended 26 November 2020: £40,700) which creates a potential deferred tax asset of £10,175 (period ended 26 November 2020: £7,734).

Factors affecting future tax charges

The substantively enacted tax rate remained at 19% as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

It was announced on 3 March 2021 that the main rate of corporation tax will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. For profits up to £50,000, the corporation tax rate will remain at 19% and for profits over £250,000, the corporation tax rate will be 25%. Marginal relief provisions will also be introduced for profits between the lower and upper limits.

The Government included the above changes in the Finance Bill 2021 that had its third reading on 24 May 2021 and is now considered substantively enacted.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

8. Tangible fixed assets

•	Freehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost			
At 27 November 2020	9,270,478	4,631,314	13,901,792
Additions	•	91,323	91,323
Disposals	-	(117,946)	(117,946)
At 30 December 2021	9,270,478	4,604,691	13,875,169
Depreciation			
At 27 November 2020	1,169,944	2,749,802	3,919,746
Charge for the period	36,637	354,902	391,539
Disposals	-	(117,946)	(117,946)
At 30 December 2021	1,206,581	2,986,758	4,193,339
Net book value			
At 30 December 2021	8,063,897	1,617,933	9,681,830
At 26 November 2020	8,100,534	1,881,512	9,982,046

Included in freehold land and building is freehold land of £1,750,219 (26 November 2020: £1,750,219) which is not depreciated.

9. Stocks

	30	26
	December	November
	2021	2020
	£	£
Goods for resale	38,167	17,249

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

10.	Debtors		
		30 December 2021 £	26 November 2020 £
	Trade debtors	26,919	19,387
	Amounts owed by parent undertaking	1,784,062	2,846,636
	Other debtors	35,244	69,691
	Prepayments and accrued income	77,207	27,155
		1,923,432	2,962,869
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		-
		30 December 2021 £	26 November 2020 £
	Payments in advance	221,639	359,609
	Trade creditors	178,846	99,852
	Other taxation and social security costs	22,849	15,678
	Other creditors	9,623	49,598
	Accruals and deferred income	131,899	56,589
		564,856	581,326
12.	Share capital		
		30 December 2021 £	26 November 2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	10,179,901 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,179,901	10,179,901

13. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This is cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

14. Capital commitments

30	26
December	November
2021	2020
£	£
Amounts contracted for but not provided in the accounts 29,130	14,546

At the prior period end the company had entered into construction contracts with unrelated parties for an amount of £29,130, for light replacement works.

15. Defined contribution pension plans

The company operates a defined contributions 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 £32,691 (period ended 26 November 2020: £30,464). Contributions payable to the fund at the period end included in creditors totalled £5,744 (26 November 2020: £3,602).

16. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 December 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	30 December 2021 £	26 November 2020 £
Falling due:		
Within 1 year	2,724	3,632
Within two to five years	-	3,027
	2,724	6,659

17. Contingent liabilities

The company has granted fixed and floating charges over its assets in respect of group borrowing facilities. During the period, the Hand Picked Hotels Limited group repaid its total external borrowings of £30,000,000 in full.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 December 2021

18. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Hand Picked Hotels Limited. The largest and smallest group in whose financial statements the results of the company will be consolidated is Hand Picked Hotels Limited. The consolidated accounts of Hand Picked Hotels Limited will be available to the public and will be obtainable in due course from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff.

The ultimate parent company is Julian Holdings Limited, and the ultimate controlling party is Mr G Hands.

Julian Holdings Limited is a company incorporated in Guernsey, whose registered office address is PO Box 28, Floor 2 Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4LY.