Aspers (Northampton) Limited (Registered Number: 4691682)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2010

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Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2010

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2010

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the business of managing licensed gaming establishments

Results and dividends

The loss for the year of £594,000 (2009 £1,542,000) has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2009 £nil)

The company' key financial performance indicators were as follows -

	2010	2009
	£000	£000
Revenue	5,078	4,015
EBITDA	415	(613)
Employees	113	115
Daily Attendance	447	391

The second year's trading has seen a considerable improvement. Revenues have increased by 26%. With the costs of the operation relatively fixed, this increase is matched by a similar increase in EBITDA. The directors expect this improvement, albeit at not the same rate, to continue in the coming financial year.

Future developments

In the future, the directors expect the business to show increased attendances, leading to further revenue growth and a continuing improvement in EBITDA

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties and the financial instruments management are integrated with the principal risks of Aspers Group Limited and subsidiaries ("the group") and are not managed separately. The principal risks and uncertainties presented below are those group risks that are relevant to the company.

- (a) Competition risk the group operates in a competitive market. To mitigate this, the company invests heavily in marketing and offers a superior service to its members
- (b) Volatility risk all casinos experience periods of volatility in their hold percentage, due to runs of good or bad luck. The group tries to manage this risk by building business volumes and thereby increasing the likelihood of a normalised hold percentage being achieved.
- (c) Employee risk with the 2005 Act casinos coming on-stream in the next couple of years, full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the 2005 Act may be restricted unless there is a suitable supply of gaming staff available to an industry that is generally characterised by a shortage of good quality staff. Aspers manages this risk by providing training schools that generate a good supply of staff to its casinos and engenders goodwill in the locality.
- (d) Regulatory risk the group (and the industry) is subject to changes in government regulation. For example, the group has been able to mitigate the adverse effects of the recently introduced smoking ban in the casino by incorporating a smoking terrace into the structure of the building.

Going concern

As a result of underperformance in the first two years of trading, the company breached its banking covenants at 30 June 2009, 31 December 2009 and 30 June 2010. On 4 February 2011, the company renegotiated its banking arrangements and obtained a waiver of all previous breaches

Further description of the directors' assessment of going concern is included in note 1 to the financial statements

Directors and their emoluments

The directors who served during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements were

J D A Aspinall

IR Douglas (appointed 2 July 2010)

M P B Kennedy

A W Herd (resigned 31 December 2010)

T Prior (resigned 2 July 2010)

All directors, with the exception of T Prior and I R Douglas, are directors of Aspers Management Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Aspers Group Limited Emoluments for these directors are borne by Aspers Management Services Limited

T Prior and I R Douglas are employed by Kerzner International Limited and are not remunerated for their services to the company

Charitable donations

During the period the company made no charitable donations (2009 £nil)

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution concerning their appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting

By Order of the Board

M. Kennedy

M P Kennedy

Company Secretary

31 March 2011

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aspers (Northampton) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Aspers (Northampton) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 19 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom General Accepted Accounting Practice)

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 auditors' 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on 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 June 2010 and of its loss 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Emotor Young L.L.P.

Cameron Cartmell (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory auditor London
31 March 2011

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30 June 2010

	44-4-	2010	2009
	Note	£000	£000
Turnover	1	5,078	4,015
Staff costs			
- Wages and salaries		(1,733)	(1,889)
- Social security costs		(144)	(162)
- Pension costs		(6)	
		(1,883)	(2,051)
Depreciation and other amounts written off			
intangible and tangible fixed assets		(502)	(455)
Gaming licence duty		(572)	(367)
Other operating charges		(2,208)	(2,210)
Operating loss	4	(87)	(1,068)
Interest receivable and similar income		1	26
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(509)	(477)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(595)	(1,519)
Tax credit/(charge) on loss on ordinary activities	6	1	(23)
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and for the	14		
financial year		(594)	(1,542)

All results relate to continuing operations

The company had no recognised gains or losses during the period other than those reflected in the above profit and loss account

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2010

	Note		
		2010	2009
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	7	777	820
Tangible fixed assets	8	6,607	6,936
		7,384	7,756
Current assets			
Stocks	9	28	22
Debtors	10	140	374
Cash at bank and in hand		495	784
		663	1,180
Creditors, amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,703)	(5,998)
Net current (liabilities)		(5,040)	(4,818)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,344	2,938
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(250)	(250)
Net assets		2,094	2,688
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	2,000	2,000
Share premium	14	2,000	2,000
Capital contribution	14	1,336	1,336
Profit and loss account	14	(3,242)	(2,648)
Equity shareholders' funds	14	2,094	2,688

The financial statements on pages 6 to 16 were approved by the Board on 31 March and signed on its behalf by

M P Kennedy - Director

M. Kandy

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Note	2010	2009
		£'000	£'000
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	15	819	(447)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Interest received		1	26
Interest payable		(457)	(424)
		(456)	(398)
Taxation			
UK corporation tax paid		(22)	-
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(130)	(1,070)
		(130)	(1,070)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid			
resources and financing		211	(1,915)
Management of liquid resources			
Movement on blocked deposits		135	-
Financing activities			
Bank loans received		-	787
Loan repayments		(500)	-
Cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(500)	787
(Decrease) in cash in the year	13 10 40 301	(154)	(1,128)
Reconciliation of cash flow to net debt			
Reconcination of cash now to het dept		£'000	£'000
(Decrease) in cash in the year		(154)	(1,128)
Movement in liquid resources		(135)	-
Movement in debt		500	(787)
Movement in net debt arising from cash flows	-	211	(1,915)
Amortisation of loan issue costs		(52)	(53)
Movement in net debt		159	(1,968)
Net debt brought forward		(4,607)	(2,639)
Net debt at 30 June	16	(4,448)	(4,607)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

1 Accounting policies

The following are the principal accounting policies adopted by the company

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards and Companies Act 2006

Going concern

As a result of underperformance in the first two years of trading, the company was in breach of its banking covenants at 30 June 2010. The company refinanced its bank facilities on 4 February 2011 and obtained from its bank a waiver for this covenant breach.

The directors have produced cash flow forecasts for the company for the period until 30 June 2012 These cash flow forecasts assume reasonable growth assumptions, but have also been appropriately sensitised to take account of possible shortfalls in gaming revenue

Having carefully considered these forecasts, the directors consider that these forecasts demonstrate that the company can meet its liabilities as they fall due and also meet its revised banking covenant requirements, even under sensitised assumptions. Although there remains a risk associated with the company's ability to meet these covenant requirements, management considers it unlikely that any further breach will occur. On this basis the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

b) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are included at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation/amortisation is provided on all tangible and intangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset evenly over its expected useful life. The useful economic lives expected to be applied are as follows.

Leasehold property

over the life of the lease

Licence costs

20 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with FRS 11, when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable

Depreciation/amortisation is not charged until the respective assets are brought into use

c) Stocks

Stocks, which are comprised of consumables, are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

d) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

e) Turnover

Turnover represents gaming winnings (net of losses), session fees and catering receipts. Provision is charged to the profit and loss account for doubtful gaming cheques

2 Segmental information

In the opinion of the directors, turnover and profit are derived from, and the group's net assets are attributable to, gaming activities, which are carned out in the United Kingdom and include the operation of a licensed casino facility and related membership and catering services

3 Staff numbers

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 113 (2009 115)

4 Operating loss

	2010	2009
	£000	£000
The operating loss is stated after charging		
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit of the financial statements	18	18
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	459	412
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	43	43
Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest payable and similar charges	2010 £000	2009 £000
Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest payable and similar charges Bank loans		2009 £000 424
	£000	£000
Bank loans	£000 402	£000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

6 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities

Total current taxation

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Current taxation	2000	2,000
UK corporation tax at 28% (2009 28%)		
- current year	_	_
- adjustment relating to prior years	1	(23)
Total current taxation	1	(23)
		(00)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	1	(23)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009–28%). The differences are reconciled below	•	
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009 28%) The differences are reconciled below	•	f corporation
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than	the standard rate o	
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009 28%) The differences are reconciled below	the standard rate of	f corporation
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009 28%). The differences are reconciled below. Tax reconciliation. Loss before taxation.	the standard rate of 2010 £000	f corporation 2009 £000
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009–28%). The differences are reconciled below. Tax reconciliation.	the standard rate of 2010 £000	f corporation 2009 £000 (1,519)
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009–28%). The differences are reconciled below. Tax reconciliation. Loss before taxation. Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax at 28%.	2010 £000 (595)	f corporation 2009 £000
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009–28%). The differences are reconciled below. Tax reconciliation. Loss before taxation. Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax at 28% (2009–28%).	2010 £000 (595)	f corporation 2009 £000 (1,519)
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than tax in the UK of 28% (2009–28%). The differences are reconciled below. Tax reconciliation. Loss before taxation. Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax at 28% (2009–28%). Expense not deductible.	2010 £000 (595) (167)	f corporation 2009 £000 (1,519) (425) 35

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £519,000 (2009 £522,000) in respect of losses and £138,000 (2009 £94,000) in respect of capital allowances, which will be recognised when there is sufficient certainty it can be relieved against future taxable profits

23

(1)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

7 Intangible fixed assets

	Licence
	costs
	000°3
Cost	
At 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010	863
	£'000
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2009	(43)
Charge for the year	(43)
At 30 June 2010	(86)
Net book value	
At 30 June 2010	777
At 30 June 2009	820

8 Tangible fixed assets

			Plant,	
	Freehold land £'000	Leasehold improvements £'000	fixtures, fittings and equipment £'000	Total £'000
_	2000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Cost				
At 1 July 2009	415	5,327	1,606	7,348
Additions		75	55	130
At 30 June 2010	415	5,402	1,661	7,478
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1 July 2009	-	183	229	412
Charge for the year	-	213	246	459
At 30 June 2010		396	475	871
Net book value				
At 30 June 2010	415	5,006	1,186	6,607
At 30 June 2009	415	5,144	1,377	6,936

Included in the above fixed assets is capitalised interest of £96,000 (2009 £96,000) within Leasehold improvements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

9 Stocks

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Consumables	28	22
Debtors		
	2010	200
	£000	£00
Other debtors	45	2
Prepayments and accrued income	95	34
	140	37
	140	37
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	140	37
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		200 £'00
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010	200 £'00
	2010 £'000	200 £'00 5,14
Bank loan	2010 £'000 4,693	200 £'00 5,14 29
Bank loan Trade creditors	2010 £'000 4,693 55	200 £'00 5,14 29 8
Bank loan Trade creditors Other creditors	2010 £'000 4,693 55 102	200 £'00 5,14 29 8 21
Bank loan Trade creditors Other creditors Amounts due to group undertakings	2010 £'000 4,693 55 102	200 £'00 5,14 29 8 21
Bank loan Trade creditors Other creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Corporation tax payable	2010 £'000 4,693 55 102 535	200 £'00 5,14 29 8 21 2
Bank loan Trade creditors Other creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security	2010 £'000 4,693 55 102 535	200

The bank loan above has been classified as due within one year due to the breach of banking covenants at 30 June 2010. On 4 February 2011 the company entered into a revised banking arrangement with facilities available until 2013, and was granted a waiver of all previous covenant breaches. This refinancing is described further in note 1.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2010 £000	2009 £000
Amounts due to group undertakings	250	250
	250	250

The amounts due to other group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed repayment dates. No interest has been charged in the period

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

13 Share capital

	2010	2009
	£000	£000
Authorised equity share capital		
1,000,001 'A' ordinary shares of £1	1,000	1,000
1,000,000 'B' ordinary shares of £1	1,000	1,000
	2,000	2,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity share capital		
1,000,001 'A' ordinary shares of £1	1,000	1,000
999,999 'B' ordinary shares of £1	1,000	1,000
	2,000	2,000

14 Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements in reserves

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 July 2008	2,000	2,000	1,336	(1,106)	4,230
Loss for the year		-	<u> </u>	(1,542)	(1,542)
At 30 June 2009	2,000	2,000	1,336	(2,648)	2,688
Loss for the year	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	(594)	(594)
At 30 June 2010	2,000	2,000	1,336	(3,242)	2,094

15 Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flow from operating activities

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Operating (loss)	(87)	(1,068)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	459	412
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	43	43
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(6)	14
Decrease in debtors	234	13
Increase in creditors	176	139
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	819	(447)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

16 Analysis of net debt

	At 1 July 2009 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Other changes £'000	At 30 June 2010 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	519	(154)	-	365
Liquid resources – blocked deposits	265	(135)	-	130
Total cash at bank and in hand	784	(289)	-	495
Debts due within one year	(500)	-	(100)	(600)
Debts due after more than one year	(4,891)	600	(52)	(4,343)
Net debt	(4,607)	311	(152)	(4,448)

Other changes relate to movement in unamortised issue costs and timing differences of debt from after one year to within one year

The blocked deposit may only be used to make scheduled debt service payments

17 Capital and financial commitments

At 30 June 2010, capital expenditure contracted, but not provided for, amounted to £nil (2009 nil)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (Continued)

18 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties Transactions entered into and balances outstanding at 30 June, are as follows -

	Purchases from related party £'000	Amounts owed to related party £'000	Loans due to group undertaking £'000	Loans due to related party £'000
Aspers Group Limited				
- 2010	-	-	250	-
- 2009	-	-	250	-
Kerzner UK Leisure Operations Holdings Ltd				
- 2010	-	-	-	44
- 2009	-	-	-	44
Aspınali's Club Limited				
- 2010	5	12	-	-
- 2009	7	7	-	-
Aspinali's (Newcastle) Limited				
- 2010	233	323	-	-
- 2009	121	90	-	-
Aspinall's (Swansea) Limited				
- 2010	37	45	-	-
- 2009	12	8	-	-
Aspers Management Services Limited				
- 2010	53	144	•	-
- 2009	50	111	-	

Aspers Group Limited owns 1,000,001 of the 'A' ordinary shares of the company Kerzner UK Leisure Operations Holdings Limited owns 999,999 of the 'B' ordinary shares of the company Aspinalls Club Limited, Aspinalls (Newcastle) Limited, Aspinalls (Swansea) Limited and Aspers Management Services Limited are 100% owned subsidiaries of Aspers Group Limited

The company entered into a 25 year lease on 11 August 2008 with Kerzner Northampton Properties Limited The terms of the lease provide that no rent is payable for the first five years of the lease, unless certain revenue thresholds are achieved. Kerzner Northampton Limited is related to Kerzner UK Leisure Operations Holdings Limited, a shareholder in the company.

19 Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

At 30 June 2010, the immediate parent undertaking of the company was Aspers Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and the ultimate parent undertaking was Aspinall Holdings (Jersey) Limited ("AHJL"), a company registered in Jersey The shareholding of AHJL is such that there is no controlling party of AHJL

The largest and smallest group preparing consolidated financial statements which include the company is Aspers Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010 Copies of the financial statements of Aspers Group Limited can be obtained from the registered office of that company at 64 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9SH

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the immediate parent company was Aspers UK Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales