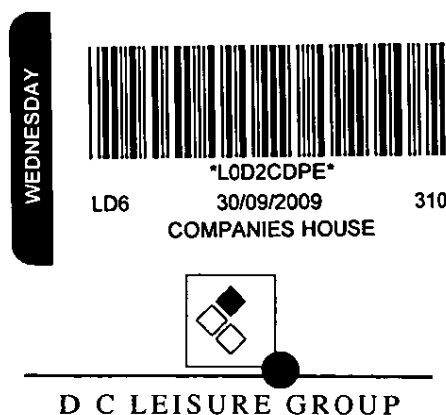




Grant Thornton

Financial statements
Halton Leisure
Community Association
Limited
A Private Company
Limited by Guarantee

For the Year Ended 31 March 2009



Company No. 04881273

Company information

Company registration number	04881273
Registered office	Otium House 2 Freemantle Road Bagshot Surrey GU19 5LL
Directors	S Dodd T C Hewett
Secretary	S Dodd
Bankers	Lloyds TSB Bank Plc City Office PO Box 72 Bailey Drive Gillingham Business Park Gillingham Kent ME8 0LS
Auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors Grant Thornton House Melton Street London NW1 2EP



Contents

Report of the directors	3 - 4
Report of the independent auditor	5 - 6
Profit and loss account	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 14



Report of the directors

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2009.

Principal activities

Halton Leisure Community Association Limited is engaged in the management of leisure facilities.

Business review and future developments

The directors are satisfied with the results for the company during the year. The company will continue to manage these facilities in the future.

Results and Dividends

The company's results are set out in the Profit and Loss Account. No dividend was paid during the year (2008: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

S Dodd
T C Hewett

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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The financial statements are required by law to 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 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 proper accounting records that 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 1985. 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



S Dodd
Secretary
27th August 2009





Report of the independent auditor to the members of Halton Leisure Community Association Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Halton Leisure Community Association Limited for the year ended 31 March 2009 on pages 7 to 14. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 9.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Report of the Directors and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.



Report of the independent auditor to the members of Halton Leisure Community Association Limited (continued)

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Report of the Directors is consistent with the financial statements.



GRANT THORNTON UK LLP
REGISTERED AUDITORS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

14 September 2009

.....



Profit and loss account

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover		2,535,550	2,471,635
Cost of sales		(2,163,107)	(2,119,243)
Gross profit		372,443	352,392
Other operating charges	2	(363,368)	(350,871)
Operating profit	3	9,075	1,521
Interest receivable and similar income	4	12	—
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		9,087	1,521
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(1,911)	(263)
Profit for the financial year		7,176	1,258
Balance brought forward		2,986	1,728
Balance carried forward		10,162	2,986

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



D C LEISURE GROUP

Balance sheet

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Current assets			
Stocks	6	23,284	20,727
Debtors	7	435,649	1,060,627
Cash at bank		73,219	83,579
		<u>532,152</u>	<u>1,164,933</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(377,018)</u>	<u>(352,666)</u>
Net current assets		<u>155,134</u>	<u>812,267</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>155,134</u>	<u>812,267</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>—</u>	<u>(698,000)</u>
		<u>155,134</u>	<u>114,267</u>
Accruals and deferred income	10	<u>(144,972)</u>	<u>(111,281)</u>
		<u>10,162</u>	<u>2,986</u>
Reserves	13		
Profit and loss account		<u>10,162</u>	<u>2,986</u>
Members' funds		<u>10,162</u>	<u>2,986</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 27th August 2009, and are signed on their behalf by:



S Dodd
Director

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



D C LEISURE GROUP

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

Cash flow statement

Under the provisions of FRS1, the Company is exempt from producing a cash flow statement since it is wholly owned subsidiary of a United Kingdom company that produces a consolidated cash flow statement.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of Value Added Tax. The turnover, all of which arises in the United Kingdom, is attributable to the company's principal activity.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Operating lease agreements

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account as they arise over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Pension costs

The company has admitted body status and contributes on behalf of its employees to a local government pension scheme. The contributions are paid in accordance with the advice of the actuary but the company has no further liability to fund the scheme beyond its contributions paid in the year. Contributions are therefore charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.



1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Deferred income

Income received in advance for courses and memberships is deferred and recognised in the period to which it relates.



2 Other operating charges

	2009 £	2008 £
Administrative expenses	<u>363,368</u>	<u>350,871</u>

3 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2009 £	2008 £
Operating lease rentals - plant & equipment	6,074	7,545
Auditor's fees	<u>1,684</u>	<u>1,500</u>

None of the directors received any direct remuneration from the company for their services to the company during the current financial year (2008 - £nil).

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2009 £	2008 £
Other similar income receivable	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Taxation on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of charge in the year

	2009 £	2008 £
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax based on the results for the year at 28% (2008 - 30%)	<u>1,911</u>	<u>263</u>
Total current tax	<u>1,911</u>	<u>263</u>



5 Taxation on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 - 30%).

	2009 £	2008 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>9,087</u>	<u>1,521</u>
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	2,544	456
Expenses not deductible / (income not taxable)	95	99
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(90)	(162)
Differences in tax rates	-	(130)
Tax Credits	(638)	-
Total current tax (note 5(a))	<u>1,911</u>	<u>263</u>

6 Stocks

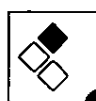
	2009 £	2008 £
Goods for resale	<u>23,284</u>	<u>20,727</u>

7 Debtors

	2009 £	2008 £
Trade debtors	20,166	20,906
Amounts owed by group undertakings	388,877	1,010,122
Prepayments and accrued income	26,606	29,599
	<u>435,649</u>	<u>1,060,627</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2009 £	2008 £
Trade creditors	139,519	121,951
Amounts owed to group undertakings	184,892	170,807
Corporation tax	1,911	263
Other taxation and social security	50,696	59,645
	<u>377,018</u>	<u>352,666</u>



9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2009	2008
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>—</u>	<u>698,000</u>

10 Accruals and deferred income

	2009	2008
	£	£
Falling due within one year:		
Accruals	125,656	82,216
Deferred Income	19,316	29,065
	<u>144,972</u>	<u>111,281</u>

11 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2009 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

	Assets other than land & buildings	
	2009	2008
	£	£
Operating leases which expire:		
Within 1 year	5,808	3,884
Within 2 to 5 years	266	3,661
	<u>6,074</u>	<u>7,545</u>

12 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DCL (Holdings) Limited which produces consolidated financial statements and accordingly has taken advantage of the exemption provided under FRS 8 not to disclose certain intra-group transactions with related parties.

13 Company limited by guarantee

The Company is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee having no share capital and, in accordance with the Memorandum of Association, the members of the company are liable to contribute up to £1 each in the event of the company being wound up.



14 Profit and loss account

	2009	2008
	£	£
Balance brought forward	2,986	1,728
Profit for the financial year	7,176	1,258
Balance carried forward	<u>10,162</u>	<u>2,986</u>

15 Parent Company and Controlling Party

It is the opinion of the directors that the immediate parent company is DC Leisure Management Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is a fund managed by Sovereign Capital Partners LLP, a Limited Liability Partnership registered in England and Wales.

DCL (Holdings) Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, is the parent company of the only group which includes this company for which consolidated accounts are prepared. The financial statements of DCL (Holdings) Limited are available on request to the Company Secretary, Otium House, 2 Freemantle Road, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5LL.

