Directors' Report and Financial Statements
Period Ended
29 March 2017

Company Number 05500642

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#### **Company Information**

**Directors** 

D L E Pecorelli

J Tomlin

Company secretary

C Davies

Registered number

05500642

Registered office

**Executive Office** 

Pennyhill Park Hotel & Spa London Road

London Roa Bagshot Surrey GU19 5EU

Independent auditors

**BDO LLP** 

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

**Solicitors** 

Herrington and Carmichael Solicitors

Waters Edge Riverside Way Watchmoor Park Camberley Surrey GU15 3YL

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#### Directors' Report For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 29 March 2017.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the ownership and operation of Fanhams Hall Hotel, Hertfordshire.

#### Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

D L E Pecorelli

J Tomlin

G Pecorelli (resigned 27 March 2017)

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

e September 17

This report was approved by the board on

and signed on its behalf.

D L E Pecorelli

Director

#### Directors' Responsibilities For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

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; 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.

#### Independent Auditor's report to the members of Fanhams Hall Hotel Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Fanhams Hall Hotel Limited for the period ended 29 March 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally 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 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

#### 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 March 2017 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

#### Independent Auditor's report to the members of Fanhams Hall Hotel Limited

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained during 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

BDO LLP

**Stuart Collins** (senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory auditor London
United Kingdom

Date: 28 September 2017

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

# Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	4,343,284	4,318,762
Cost of sales		(764,340)	(719,532)
Gross profit		3,578,944	3,599,230
Administrative expenses		(3,634,288)	(3,126,182)
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(55,344)	473,048
Interest receivable and similar income		41	-
Interest payable and expenses .		(44,504)	(63,704)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(99,807)	409,344
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	3,531	(70,787)
(Loss)/profit for the financial period		(96,276)	338,557

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016 - £Nil).

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 05500642

# Statement of Financial Position As at 29 March 2017

	Note	29 March 2017 £	29 March 2017 £	30 March 2016 £	30 March 2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		758,429		975,096
Tangible assets	9		4,823,605		5,452,038
			5,582,034		6,427,134
Current assets			-,,		-,,
Stocks	10	16,253		15,473	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than					
one year	11	4,570,098		4,091,076	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	295,249		280,513	
Cash at bank and cash equivalents		1,034,638		755,253	
		5,916,238		5,142,315	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,521,047)		(3,265,434)	
Net current assets			4,395,191		1,876,881
Total assets less current liabilities			9,977,225		8,304,015
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(6,473,081)		(4,590,462)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	14		(16,298)		(109,431)
Net assets			3,487,846		3,604,122
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		2,000,000		2,000,000
Profit and loss account	16		1,487,846		1,604,122
			3,487,846		3,604,122
				:	

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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on September 17.

E Pecorelli

Director

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	3	£	£
At 31 March 2016	2,000,000	1,604,122	3,604,122
Comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(96,276)	(96,276)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(96,276)	(96,276)
Contributions by and distributions to owners		•	
Distribution	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
At 29 March 2017	2,000,000	1,487,846	3,487,846
	<del></del>	<del></del>	

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 30 March 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
•	£	£	£
At 2 April 2015	2,000,000	1,271,565	3,271,565
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	338,557	338,557
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	338,557	338,557
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Distribution	-	(6,000)	(6,000)
Total transactions with owners	•	(6,000)	(6,000)
At 30 March 2016	2,000,000	1,604,122	3,604,122
	<del></del>		

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 1. General information

Fanhams Hall Hotel Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. It is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the principal activity is set out in the directors' report.

#### 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 the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of Section 1A of FRS 102 is given in note 19.

The date of transition to FRS 102 was 2 April 2015. The last set of accounts which were prepared under the previous UK GAAP framework were for the period ended 30 March 2016.

Future cash flows are expected to comfortably allow for the payment of all liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

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 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. All turnover arises in the United Kingdom.

#### 2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life.

The directors have determined that goodwill is to be amortised over 15 years.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is not charged on freehold land. Depreciation on other tangible fixed assets is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of those assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & machinery

12.5% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

12.5% - 20% straight line

Computer & IT

33.3% straight line

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 within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Freehold buildings are maintained to ensure that their value does not diminish over time and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period incurred. In the directors' opinion, the high level of maintenance ensures that the residual value of the buildings is such that depreciation would be immaterial and consequently has not been charged. The buildings are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

#### 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 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 statement of comprehensive income.

#### 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 instruments 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 and loans to related parties.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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 period 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. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 company 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.

#### 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 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.

#### 2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 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 statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.13 Interest income

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

#### 2.14 Borrowing costs

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

#### 2.15 Current and deferred taxation

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 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 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.

#### 2.16 Related party disclosure exemption

As a subsidiary of The Manor House Hotel (Castle Combe) Limited the company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under FRS 102 Section 33.1A not to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 3. 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 there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible
  assets, including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the
  economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a
  component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that
  unit.
- Interest is imputed on the company's long term intercompany loans. Factors taken into account in reaching the imputed interest rate include the company's cost of external borrowing and the terms and conditions of the intercompany loans.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 9)

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.

#### 4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activities of the company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

#### 5. Operating (loss)/profit

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	771,389	319,086
Amortisation of intangible assets	216,667	216,667
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	6,000	6,000
		=======================================

Directors are remunerated by a fellow subsidiary undertaking, Pennyhill Park Limited.

#### 6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 48 (2016 - 53).

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

Idx	ation		
		2017	2016
Cor	poration tax	£	£
Curi	rent tax on profits for the year	88,192	97,852
	ustments in respect of previous periods	1,410	1,622
Tota	al current tax	89,602	99,474
Def	erred tax		
Orig	gination and reversal of timing differences	(89,974)	(14,616)
Effe	ct of increased tax rate on opening liability	(6,251)	(13,783)
	ustment in respect of prior periods	3,092	(288)
Tota	al deferred tax	(93,133)	(28,687)
Tax	ation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(3,531)	70,787
	<del>-</del>		
Fac	tors affecting tax charge for the period		
The	tors affecting tax charge for the period  tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	rd rate of corpo	ration tax in
The	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar	2017	2016
The the	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar	·	
The the (Los	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	2017 £	2016 £
The the (Los	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  = ass)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation	2017 £ (99,807)	2016 £ 409,344
The the (Los tax Effe	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  ss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	2017 £ (99,807) ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 409,344 81,869
The the (Los tax Effe	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  ass)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)  acts of:  enses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2017 £ (99,807) ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 409,344 81,869
(Los tax Effe	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  ass)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)  acts of:  enses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment custments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2017 £ (99,807) (19,961) 2,393 1,410	2016 £ 409,344 81,869 1,797 1,622
The the (Los tax Effe Exp an Adju Adju	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  = ass)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)  acts of:  enses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  ustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods  ustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	2017 £ (99,807) ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 409,344 81,869 1,797 1,622 (287)
The the (Los tax Effe Exp an Adju Adju Adju	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  ass)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)  acts of:  enses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment custments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2017 £ (99,807) ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 409,344 81,869 1,797 1,622
(Los tax Effe Exp an Adju Adju Non	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  ass)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)  acts of:  enses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment custments to tax charge in respect of prior periods  ustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax custments to tax in respect of changes in tax rates - deferred tax in rates - deferred tax	2017 £ (99,807) ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 409,344 81,869 1,797 1,622 (287) (12,140)
(Los tax Effe Exp an Adju Adju Non Defe	tax assessed for the period is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standar UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  ass)/profit on ordinary activities before tax  ss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)  acts of:  enses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  ustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods  ustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax  ustments to tax in respect of changes in tax rates - deferred tax	2017 £ (99,807) ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 409,344 81,869 1,797 1,622 (287)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 7. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

See note 14 for explanation of movements on deferred tax. Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Summer Budget 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

#### 8. Intangible assets

	Intellectual property £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 31 March 2016	99	3,250,000	3,250,099
At 29 March 2017	99	3,250,000	3,250,099
Amortisation			
At 31 March 2016	-	2,275,003	2,275,003
Charge for the year	-	216,667	216,667
At 29 March 2017	•	2,491,670	2,491,670
Net book value			
At 29 March 2017	99	758,330 ————	758,429
At 30 March 2016	99	974,997	975,096

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 9. Tangible fixed assets

10.

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 31 March 2016	3,396,521	2,871,074	1,861,350	105,922	8,234,867
Additions	-	6,207	117,083	19,666	142,956
At 29 March 2017	3,396,521	2,877,281	1,978,433	125,588	8,377,823
Depreciation		-			
At 31 March 2016	-	1,981,728	764,106	36,995	2,782,829
Charge for the period on owned assets	-	359,199	376,610	35,580	771,389
At 29 March 2017	-	2,340,927	1,140,716	72,575	3,554,218
Net book value					
At 29 March 2017	3,396,521	536,354	837,717	53,013	4,823,605
At 30 March 2016	3,396,521	889,346	1,097,244	68,927	5,452,038
Stocks					
				29 March 2017	30 March 2016

Stocks are valued at cost on a first in, first out basis. The replacement cost of stocks at 29 March 2017 and 30 March 2016 was not materially different from the amount at which they are included in the accounts.

£

16,253

£

15,473

No stock was impaired or written off in the current or previous period.

Finished goods and goods for resale

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the period as an expense was £550,614 (2016: £553,109).

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

Debitors		
	29 March 2017 £	30 March 2016 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,570,098	4,091,076
	4,570,098	4,091,076
	29 March 2017 £	30 March 2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	191,799	206,670
Other debtors	86,082	70,885
Prepayments and accrued income	17,368	2,958
	295,249	280,513

The intercompany loans are interest free and are repayable on a rolling 366 day basis. The loans are carried at amortised cost using an imputed interest rate of 4%.

The impairment loss in respect of trade debtors recognised in the profit or loss for the period in respect of bad and doubtful trade debtors was £2,928 (2016 - £nil).

#### 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	29 March 2017 £	30 March 2016 £
Bank loans	-	1,901,019
Trade creditors	99,054	133,155
Corporation tax	86,306	95,966
Other taxation and social security	184,094	173,480
Other creditors	76,223	81,060
Accruals and deferred income	1,075,370	880,754
	1,521,047	3,265,434

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

13. (	Creditors:	<b>Amounts</b>	falling	due	after	more	than	one	vear
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	29 March 2017 £	30 March 2016 £
Bank loans	1,882,619	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,590,462	4,590,462
	6,473,081	4,590,462

The bank loan is repayable in quarterly instalments commencing in June 2018, with the remaining balance being repayable in May 2021. The loan incurs interest at a floating rate of LIBOR plus a variable margin of between 1.875% and 2.5% per annum.

The bank loan is one tranche of an overall loan to Fanhams Hall Hotel Limited, Royal Berkshire Hotel Limited and South Lodge Limited, fellow group companies, with a total balance at the period end of £14.7 million (2016: £14.7 million). The loan is secured by a cross guaranteed mortgage debenture, incorporating a fixed and floating charge over all of the assets, including a first legal mortgage over freehold land and property of the following group companies: Exclusive Hotel Management Limited, Fanhams Hall Hotel Limited, Royal Berkshire Hotel Limited and South Lodge Limited.

The intercompany loans are interest free and are repayable on a rolling 366 day basis. The loans are carried at amortised cost using an imputed interest rate of 4%.

#### 14. Deferred taxation

		2017
		£
At beginning of year		109,431
Charged to profit or loss		93,133
At end of year	-	16,298
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	29 March	30 March
	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	16,298	109,431

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 15. Share capital

29 March 2017 30 March 2016

£

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each

2,000,000

2,000,000

#### 16. Reserves

The company has the following reserves:

#### Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

#### 17. Pension commitments

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 £12,902 (2016: £12,315). Contributions totalling £nil were payable (2016: £924) to the fund at the statement of financial position date.

#### 18. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is The Manor House Hotel (Castle Combe) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. This is also the largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated. Copies of the group financial statements of The Manor House Hotel (Castle Combe) Limited are available from Executive Office, Pennyhill Park Hotel 8. Spa, London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5EU.

Mr G Pecorelli, a director of the company, and his family control 100% of the issued share capital of The Manor House (Castle Combe) Limited.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

#### 19. First time adoption of FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 2 April 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	Note	As previously stated 2 April 2015 £	Effect of transition 2 April 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 2 April 2015 £	As previously stated 30 March 2016 £	Effect of transition 30 March 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 30 March 2016 £
Fixed assets		6,512,868	-	6,512,868	6,427,134	-	6,427,134
Current assets	1	5,184,412	(164,462)	5,019,950	5,312,777	(170,462)	5,142,315
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(1,535,655)	·	(1,535,655)	(3,265,434)	<u>.</u>	(3,265,434)
Net current assets		3,648,757	(164,462)	3,484,295	2,047,343	(170,462)	1,876,881
Total assets less current liabilities		10,161,625	(164,462)	9,997,163	8,474,477	(170,462)	8,304,015
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	1	(6,782,750)	195,269	(6,587,481)	(4,781,731)	191,269	(4,590,462)
Provisions for liabilities		(138,118)	-	(138,118)	(109,431)	<del>-</del>	(109,431)
Net assets		3,240,757	30,807	3,271,564	3,583,315	20,807	3,604,122
Capital and reserves		3,240,757	30,807	3,271,564	3,583,315	20,807	3,604,122

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 29 March 2017

# 19. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	Note	As previously stated 30 March 2016 £	Effect of transition 30 March 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 30 March 2016
Turnover	71010	4,318,762	_	4,318,762
Cost of sales		(719,532)		(719,532)
Gross profit		3,599,230	-	3,599,230
Administrative expenses		(3,126,182)	-	(3,126,182)
Operating profit		473,048	-	473,048
Interest payable and similar charges	1	(59,704)	(4,000)	(63,704)
Taxation		(70,787)	-	(70,787)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial period		342,557	(4,000)	338,557

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

<sup>1</sup> FRS 102 requires long term loans at off-market rates to be measured at amortised cost. The adjustment at 2 April 2015 restates the intercompany balances to amortised cost. The adjustment at 30 March 2016 reflects the movement in the intercompany balances in that year.