LEISURETIME (LEASEHOLD) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		258,948		299,580
Current assets					
Stocks		5,305		5,436	
Debtors	4	616,319		659,319	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,488		4,409	
		623,112		669,164	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,609,283)		(1,390,028)	
Net current liabilities			(986,171)		(720,864
Total assets less current liabilities			(727,223)		(421,284
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(93,620
Net liabilities			(727,223)		(514,904
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(727,224)		(514,905
Total equity			(727,223)		(514,904

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

N Winch

N A Winch Director

Company registration number 07056601 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Leisuretime (Leasehold) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Patrick House, Gosforth Park Avenue, Gosforth Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EG

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have prepared detailed forecasts on activity levels, working capital and overall funding requirements. The Directors, with reference to these forecasts and the working capital of the group, believe that the entity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. In addition, the Directors have had confirmation from the parent company that they will provide the support as required. As such the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings

10% straight line

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

10% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received, if considered material to the financial statements.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	8	7
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023	304,682	101,638	406,320
	Depreciation and impairment	-		
	At 1 May 2022	81,658	25,082	106,740
	Depreciation charged in the year	30,468	10,164	40,632
	At 30 April 2023	112,126	35,246	147,372
	Carrying amount			.
	At 30 April 2023	192,556	66,392	258,948
	At 30 April 2022	223,024	76,556	299,580
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2023 £	2022 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		569,524	76,368
	Other debtors		27,784	576,274
			597,308	652,642
	Deferred tax asset		19,011	6,677
			616,319	659,319
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts		5,344	72,720
	Trade creditors		13,582	39,770
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,582,303	1,041,426
	Taxation and social security Other creditors		2,268	87 226 025
	Other creditors		5,786	236,025
			1,609,283	1,390,028

The company's bank loan of £nil (2022 - £69,287) and overdraft of £5,344 (2022 - £3,433) are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than on	e year		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans			-	93,620
	The company's bank loan of £nil (2022 - £93,620) is assets of the company.	s secured by	way of fixed and	l floating char	ges over the
7	Called up share capital				
	Onding me along a series!	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	E.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
8	Operating lease commitments At the reporting end date the company had outstar under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows: Total commitments	nding commitr	ments for future	minimum leas 2023 £ 70,000	2022 £
9	Related party transactions				
	Amounts due to related parties			2023 £	2022 £
	Other related parties			_	233,081 ======
	The following amounts were outstanding at the report	ing end date:			
	Amounts due from related parties			2023 £	2022 £
	Other related parties				528,968 ======

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

9 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Other information

Other related parties consist of entities under the control of the company's directors and majority shareholders. Outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment terms.

The company is party to an unlimited guarantee between all companies in the Danieli Group; Danieli Group Limited, Danieli Holdings Limited, Phoenix Eye Limited, Phoenix FM Services Limited, Student Accommodation (UK) Limited, Education & Training Services (UK) Limited, Leisuretime (Leasehold) Limited, Homecare Plus Limited, Northridge Healthcare Limited, YOLO (Ponteland) Limited, YOLO (Newcastle) Limited, Boutique Bar and Tipi Company Limited, Stack Containers Limited, Stack Trading Limited, Stack (Seaburn) Limited and The Muddler (Newcastle) Limited.

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Danieli Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The consolidated accounts are available at the parent company's registered office Patrick House, Gosforth Park Avenue, Gosforth Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EG.