Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

30 April 2019

Company Number 08472373

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

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Directors

The Hon Sir Rocco J V Forte Maurizio Saccani

Registered office

70 Jermyn Street, London, SW1Y 6NY

Auditor

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Bankers

Bank of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ

Solicitors

Forsters LLP, 31 Hill Street, London, W1J 5LS

Strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2019

The Directors present their strategic report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Review of operations

The principal activity of the Company is the operation and ownership of The Balmoral Hotel in Edinburgh. The hotel is part of the Rocco Forte Group of luxury hotels. In the year to 30 April 2019 the business recorded revenue of £25.9m (2018 - £24.9m). Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) for the year was £6.6m (2018 - £6.5m).

Performance indicators

In addition to regular review of the financial performance of the company, the Directors closely monitor a number of performance indicators alongside the financial results of the hotel. These include the rate and occupancy performance of the hotel compared to its local competitive set, independent assessments of service quality against operational service standards, employment engagement surveys with staff, direct research with customers, comment cards and online feedback direct to the hotel or through the feedback website.

The Directors were satisfied with the performance of the hotel during the financial year.

Future developments

The Company continues to invest in the hotel through on-going capital investment programmes, in both rooms and public areas, so as to support, maintain and strengthen its respective position in its local market as well as help maintain the brand's position as one of the leading luxury hotel companies in the world.

During the current financial year, the hotel undertook further refurbishment of rooms and suites located on the "New Town" facing wing of the hotel.

Funding arrangements

The Company is funded through internal Group funding arrangements, via a long term loan with floating rates of interest. The Group has core financial facilities to which the Company is party with Bank of Scotland and ICICI Bank.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors consider the following to be the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company:

- Increased competition and supply in the luxury hotel market in Edinburgh and the UK;
- Further terrorist activities that could deter international travel;
- The ability to retain and recruit sufficient numbers of talented team members in an increasingly competitive employment market could impact operational continuity and profitability;
- Global issues such as conflicts and pandemics that could affect international travel;
- Possible economic downturn and the associated impact on domestic and international travel; and
- · Exchange and interest rate movements.

The Directors take measures to minimise the Company's exposure to these risks on an ongoing basis.

Other matters

The Company is committed to minimising the impact of its hotel on the environment. Rocco Forte Hotels maintain various energy-saving initiatives and recycling programmes at the hotel.

This strategic report was approved on behalf of the Board on 15 August 2019 by:

Director

The Non Sir Rocco

Directors' report for the year ended 30 April 2019

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Directors

The Directors of the Company, all of whom served throughout the year, except as noted were:

The Hon Sir Rocco J V Forte David Gareth Caldecott (Resigned on 30 August 2018) Maurizio Saccani

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation was £3.4m (2018 - £3.4m). During the year an interim dividend totalling £3.5m (2018 - £2.5m) was paid to Rocco Forte Hotels Limited, the Company's immediate and ultimate parent company.

Financial risk management

The Company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management strategy. It is exposed to credit risk and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of its financial instruments means that they are not subject to price risk or liquidity risk.

The Company is partly financed by way of a long term loan from a group company.

Employee involvement

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. Annual independent staff surveys are undertaken with a view to understanding better the opinions of staff in matters that affect them. The Company seeks to develop people and provide them with promotion opportunities wherever possible.

The Company's employment policies meet relevant standards on employment of disabled people. Full and fair consideration is given to disabled applicants for employment and training, and career development is encouraged on the basis of aptitude and ability. It is Company policy to retain employees who become disabled whilst in its service and to provide specialist training where appropriate

Directors' report for the year ended 30 April 2019 *(continued)*

Provision of information to auditor

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

- so far as that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing its report and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

The report of the Directors was approved on behalf of the Board by:

Director

15 August 2019

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 30 April 2019

The Directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE BALMORAL HOTEL EDINBURGH LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Balmoral Hotel Edinburgh Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 April 2019 which comprise the profit and loss statement, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2019 and of its profit 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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 Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mark RA Edwards (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

15 August 2019

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

Profit and loss statement for the year ended 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover	2	25,925	24,884
Cost of sales		(12,098)	(10,822)
Gross profit		13,827	14,062
Administrative expenses		(8,725)	(8,946)
Operating profit		5,102	5,116
Interest income Interest payable	3 4	10 (1,415)	11 (1,269)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	3,697	3,858
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	8	(259)	(472)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		3,438	3,386

All activities are in respect of continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Balmoral Hotel Edinburgh Limited Company number 08472373

Balance sheet at 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets Intangible assets	9 10		41,402 11		40,514 18
			41,413		40,532
Current assets			•		
Stock	11	395		347	
Debtors due within one year	12	822		653	
Cash at bank and in hand		755		1,807	
		1,972		2,807	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,194)		(3,944)	
Net current liabilities			(2,222)	 _	(1,137)
Total assets less current liabilities			39,191		39,395
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(33,492)		(33,882)
•					
Deferred taxation	8		(417)		(169)
Net assets			5,282		5,344
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		- 5 292		- 5 244
Profit and loss account			5,282 ———		5,344
Shareholder's funds			5,282		5,344

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 15 August 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:

The Hon Sir Rocco VV

Director

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 April 2019

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 May 2018		5,344	5,344
Profit for the year	-	3,438	3,438
Dividends paid		(3,500)	(3,500
Balance at 30 April 2019		5,282	5,282
for the y	ent of Changes in Equity rear ended 30 April 2018		
Stateme for the y	ent of Changes in Equity rear ended 30 April 2018 Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
for the y	ear ended 30 April 2018 Share capital	and loss account	equity
for the y	ear ended 30 April 2018 Share capital	and loss account £'000	equity £'000 4,458
for the y	ear ended 30 April 2018 Share capital	and loss account £'000	£'000

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

1 Accounting policies

Statement of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The presentation currency used is pound sterling and amounts have been presented in round thousands ("£000s").

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent company, Rocco Forte Hotels Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Rocco Forte Hotels Limited, which is incorporated in the UK, are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and are publically available.

In preparing the financial statements the company has taken advantage of all disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 101. Therefore the following disclosures have not been provided:

- A statement of cash flows;
- Certain comparative information as otherwise required by EU endorsed IFRS;
- Disclosure of related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by Rocco Forte Hotels Limited:
- Certain financial instrument disclosures as provided in the consolidated financial statements of Rocco Forte Hotels Limited; and
- The effect of future accounting standards not yet adopted.

The Company has also taken disclosure exemption for Financial Instruments as the information is included within Rocco Forte Hotels Limited consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The Company reports net current liabilities for the year and therefore requires support from its parent company, Rocco Forte Hotels Limited. The parent company has agreed to provide additional loan facilities to the Company to support such obligations as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements if required. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

It is the Company's policy to maintain its properties in good condition and to a high standard. The Company depreciates freehold buildings over their useful economic life which is deemed to be 50-100 years, taking into account estimated residual values. No depreciation is provided in respect of freehold land.

Furniture, fittings and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis, over 3 to 20 years depending on their estimated useful lives, from the date they are ready for use. Plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis, over 15 to 25 years depending on their estimated useful lives from the date they are ready for use. It is the Company's policy not to provide depreciation on assets under construction.

Amounts due from and amounts due to Group subsidiaries

Amounts due from and amounts due to Group subsidiaries are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The carrying value is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates ruling on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to functional currency at the relevant rates of exchange ruling on the last day of the period. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Taxation

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities including interest. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in respect of temporary differences between the tax base and carrying value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that the deductible temporary differences can be realised. The recoverability of all deferred tax assets is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the asset or liability will be settled, based on rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for accommodation, food and beverage sales and ancillary hotel services provided in the normal course of business. It is recorded net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. Turnover is recognised when control of the goods and services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. All turnover arises in the United Kingdom.

Deposits which have been received at the balance sheet date for which services have not yet been provided are included in accruals and deferred income within creditors.

The accounting policy for Revenue was updated to comply with IFRS 15 but there was no material impact of introduction of this new standard on the financial instruments of the Company.

Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Allowances are made for obsolete or slow-moving items where appropriate.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost less amortisation and impairment. Computer software is depreciated on a straight line basis over 3 to 5 years depending on its estimated useful lives.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

Employee benefits

The Company has a defined contribution plan. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement.

The Company recognises an accrual for employee entitlements which are payable and unpaid at the reporting date.

Interest income and expenses

Interest receivable and payable is recognised in the profit and loss statement as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved and paid.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised costs using effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets

Under IAS 39, financial assets were classified as loans and receivables. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The accounting policy for financial assets and liabilities were updated to comply with IFRS 9, but there was no material impact of introduction of this new standard on the financial instruments of the Company.

Interest income and expenses

Interest receivable and payable is recognised in the profit and loss statement as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved and paid.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised costs using effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment testing

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and intercompany debtors are tested for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets and depreciation

Management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the Company's tangible and intangible fixed assets. Management will revise the depreciation charge where useful lives are different to those previously estimated, or it will write off or write down obsolete assets.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 *(continued)*

2	Segmental information		
	The turnover and trading results are attributable to the operation of the Balmo	oral Hotel, Edinbu	ırgh.
3	Interest income		
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	External interest receivable	10	11
4	Interest payable		
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Interest payable to a Group company	1,415	1,269
5	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
	•	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:	2000	2000
	Amortisation Depreciation	7 1,467	7 1,328
	Operating lease rentals: - plant and equipment	7	18
	Auditor's remuneration: - for audit services	22	21
	- for taxation services	3	3
6	Staff costs		
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was:		
		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Operational	276	259
	Sales Administration	14 18	14 20
		308	293
	The aggregate remuneration for the year was:	£'000	£'000
	Wages and salaries	6,999	6,250
	Social security costs	614 79	546 39
	Pension costs – defined contribution plan		
		7,692	6,835

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

7 Directors' remuneration

Total Director Remuneration in the year was £30,000 (2018 - £25,000). The highest paid Director received £30,000 (2018 - £25,000).

8 Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

The current tax charge in 2019 was £11,000 (2018 - £339,000). The Company's deferred tax expense was £248,000 in 2019 (2018 - £133,000).

The difference between the total current tax shown and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,697	3,858
Tax charge at 19% (2018 - 19%)	702	733
Effects of: Group relief claimed Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes	(382) 48	(467) 73 -
Adjustment in relation to prior periods – current tax Adjustment in relation to prior periods – deferred tax Deferred tax adjustments	(195) 103 (17)	133
Total tax charge for the year	259	472
The deferred tax assets or liabilities recognised as at 30 April 2019 are as follow	vs:	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	421 (4)	169
Deferred tax liability	417	169

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 *(continued)*

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and Buildings £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Furniture, fittings and equipment £'000	Assets under construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost At 1 May 2018 Additions Transfers Disposals	32,283 - - -	2,910 - - (344)	8,587 2,287 2,060	2,060 68 (2,060)	45,840 2,355 - (344)
At 30 April 2019	32,283	2,566	12,934	68	47,851
Depreciation At 1 May 2018 Charge for the year Disposals	63 13	1,450 282 (344)	3,813 1,172	- - -	5,326 1,467 (344)
At 30 April 2019	76	1,388	4,985	<u> </u>	6,449
<i>Net book value</i> 30 April 2019	32,207	1,178	7,949	68	41,402
30 April 2018	32,220	1,460	4,774	2,060	40,514

The net book values of freehold land and buildings includes non-depreciable land of £8,400,000 (2018 - £8,400,000).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

10	Intangible assets	Software £'000	Total £'000
	Cost At 1 May 2018 Additions	34	34 -
	At 30 April 2019	34	34
	Depreciation At 1 May 2018 Charge for the year	16 7	 16 7
	At 30 April 2019	23	23
	Net book value 30 April 2019	11	. ———
	30 April 2018	18	18
11	Stock	2019	2018
	Food and beverage Other consumables	£'000 294 101	£'000 228 119
		395	347

During the year items of stock which had been utilised amounting to £2,655,000 (2018 - £2,255,000) were recognised as an expense and included in cost of sales.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

12	Debtors: amounts due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	481	432
	Amounts due from Group companies	178	31
	Prepayments and accrued income	124	117
	Other debtors	39	73
		822	653
			
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	••••	
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Trade creditors	215	401
	Other taxation and social security	629	137
	Corporation tax	200	369
	Accruals and deferred income	3,150	3,037
		4,194	3,944
			0,014
14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	and the second of the second o	£'000	£'000
	Amounts owed to Group companies	33,492	33,882

Amounts due to a Group company bore an interest rate of 3.35% plus LIBOR up until 31 October 2018. From 1 November 2018 to 30 April 2019 the amounts due to a Group company bore an interest rate of 4.36%. The loan is due for repayment on 21 September 2025.

15 Called up share capital and reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity.

Share Capital - Nominal value of share capital subscribed for. The Company has one ordinary share of £1 in issue.

Profit and loss account - All net gains and losses and transactions with owners (dividends).

An interim dividend of £3,500,000 was paid in the year to the Company's parent company, Rocco Forte Hotels Limited (2018 - £2,500,000), representing a dividend of £3,500,000 per share (2018 - £2,500,000).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

16 Financial commitments

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

•	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Due within one year Between two and five years	6 3	7 2
	9	9

17 Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a group loan facility over which the Group's bankers have a cross guarantee secured by way of a fixed and floating charge on the assets of certain group companies. The amount outstanding on this facility at 30 April 2019 was £138,351,000 (2018 - £118,658,000).

18 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

Rocco Forte Hotels Limited is the immediate parent company and is the only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. Copies of the Group financial statements of Rocco Forte Hotels Limited are publicly available.

The Hon Sir Rocco J V Forte, a Director of Rocco Forte Hotels Limited, and members of his close family control the Company as a result of controlling directly or indirectly 75% of the issued share capital of Rocco Forte Hotels Limited (2018 - 75%).