Company Registration No. 09039043 (England and Wales)

# SDI FITNESS (EPSOM) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019



31/01/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

A A Adegoke

APO Dick

(Appointed 14 March 2019)

Secretary

T J Piper

Company number

09039043

Registered office

Unit A

Brook Park East Shirebrook NG20 8RY

**Auditor** 

Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Sky View Argosy Road

East Midlands Airport Castle Donington

Derby DE74 2SA

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

The directors present their Directors' report and financial statements for the period ended 28 April 2019.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of leisure and fitness activities to gym members.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

A A Adegoke

(Resigned 14 March 2019) (Appointed 14 March 2019)

R I L Stockton A P O Dick

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the period after taxation amount to £232,134 (2018: profit of £208,884). No dividends were paid in the year (2018: £Nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2018: £Nil).

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Frasers Group plc has granted the directors of the company with Qualifying Third Party Indemnity provisions within the meaning given to the term by Sections 234 and 235 of the Companies Act 2006. This is in respect of liabilities to which they may become liable in their capacity as director of the company and of any company within the group. Such indemnities were in force throughout the financial year and will remain in force.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.' 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 haven been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a directors at the date of approving this report is aware, there is ni relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption, provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

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A A Adegor	± 2425	
Directo <sub>§0</sub>	Januarv	2020
Date		

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF SDI FITNESS (EPSOM) LIMITED

#### **Qualified opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of SDI Fitness (Epsom) Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 28 April 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 April 2019 and of its profit for the period 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 qualified opinion

The evidence available to us was limited because we were appointed auditors during the period, and we have been unable to carry out audit procedures necessary to obtain adequate assurance regarding the opening balances and comparative figures because the financial statements for the year ended 29 April 2018 were unaudited. Any adjustments to the opening balances would have a consequential effect on the profit for the period. In addition, the amounts shown as corresponding amounts for 29 April 2018 may not be comparable with the figures for the current period.

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) TO THE MEMBERS OF SDI FITNESS (EPSOM) LIMITED

#### 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 in the financial statements or 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 our audit:

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

#### Other matters

The figures included within the comparatives are unaudited.

#### 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 directors' report.

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to opening balances:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose
  of our audit; and
- · we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been maintained.

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:

- · 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
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SDI FITNESS (EPSOM) LIMITED

#### 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 on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://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.

Richard Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Cooper Parry Group Limited

Cooper Pany Group L'mited

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

30th January 2020

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

	Notes	Period ended 28 April 2019 £	Unaudited Period ended 29 April 2018 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	908,674 (8,149)	872,609 (9,507)
Gross profit		900,525	863,102
Administrative expenses		(673,191)	(678,523)
Profit before taxation		227,334	184,579
Taxation	6	4,800	24,305
Profit for the financial period		232,134 ======	208,884

There were no recognised gains and losses for the current and prior period other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 10 - 20 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

——————————————————————————————————————		
	Period	Period
•	ended	ended
	28 April	29 April
	2019	2018
	. <b>£</b>	£
Profit for the period	232,134	208,884
Other comprehensive income	· -	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	232,134	208,884
		====

### **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 APRIL 2019**

_		201	19	Una 201	audited 8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		22,576		6,616
Current assets					
Debtors	9	588,013		429,652	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,736		1,460	
		589,749		431,112	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(167,376)		(226,069)	
one year	10	(107,370)	•	(220,003)	
Net current assets			422,373	<del></del>	205,043
Total assets less current liabilities			444,949		211,659
Provisions for liabilities	11		(24,284)		(23,128)
N. 4 4 -			400.005		400.504
Net assets			420,665		188,531
			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			420,565		188,431
Total equity			420,665		188,531
• ••			=====		=======================================

and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Director

#### Company Registration No. 09039043

The notes on pages 10 - 20 form part of the financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2017	100	(20,453)	(20,353)
Period ended 29 April 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	208,884	208,884
Balance at 29 April 2018	100	188,431	188,531
Period ended 28 April 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	232,134	232,134
Balance at 28 April 2019	100	420,565	420,665

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

SDI Fitness (Epsom) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit A, Brook Park East, Shirebrook, NG20 8RY.

#### 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.

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 cover the 52 weeks ended 28 April 2019 (2018: 52 weeks ended 29 April 2018).

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

#### 1.2 Disclosure exemptions

As permitted by FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, financial instrument disclosures, disclosure of related party transactions with group members and disclosing key management compensation.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Frasers Group plc. The group accounts of Frasers group plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 16.

#### 1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services supplied in the period and non-refundable joining fees received during the period, exclusive of value added tax. Membership fees received in advance of the period to which they relate have been deferred and are recognised in the period in which the services are provided. All turnover relates to sales in the United Kingdom.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After which, such assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Customer related intangible assets reflect membership subscriptions acquired and are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis over the estimated period of the membership contract. As at the period end, the assets have been fully amortised.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Tangible assets

Tangible 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:

lease property improvements

Straight line over the life of the lease

Fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery

3-5 years 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 the profit and loss account.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimate future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reason for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of he impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans to or from related parties.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

#### 1.10 Taxation

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

#### 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. The current tax charge will also be affected by estimates and judgements made by management on the availability and allocation of tax losses within the group.

#### 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.

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.

#### 1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the profit and loss account in the period it arises.

Provisions in respect of public liability claims are made on a claim by claim basis where incidents have been occurred before the balance sheet date, and it is anticipated, based on professional advice and previous experience that a liability will arise. Where the probability of the outcome of the claim is uncertain and cannot be reliably measured, a contingent liability will arise.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the 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 profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### Depreciation and residual values

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 assets and projected disposal values.

#### Impairment of non-current assets

The Director's assess the impairment of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets subject to amortisation or depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- · Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant charges in the manner of the use if the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and
- · Significant negative industry or economic trends.

#### Leases

The directors determine whether leases entered into are an operating lease or finance lease. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from lessor to the company on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

#### Taxation

Management judgement is required to estimate the availability and allocation of tax losses within the group, based upon the level of taxable profits across the group.

#### **Provisions**

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and the directors' judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.

The basis of the estimation of the provisioning for dilapidations is detailed in the provisions accounting policy and note 11. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, external advice and other factors including expectations for future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Where an onerous lease has been identified, the assets dedicated to that contract are impaired.

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:	2019	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
	Turnover analysed by class of business	~	~
	Sale of goods	15,950	20,120
٠	Provision of services	892,724	852,489
		908,674	872,609
4	Operating profit		
		2019	2018
	Operating profit for the period is stated after charging:	£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	financial statements	2,800	
	Depreciation of owned tangible assets	8,489	8,330
	Operating lease charges	92,050 	90,848
5	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was:	the company during	g the period
		2019	2018
	:	Number	Number
	Operations	21 	19
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2040	0040
		2019 £	2018 £
		L	L
	Wages and salaries	254,468	224,885
	Social security costs	13,116	14,474
	Pension costs	1,961 	1,179
		269,545	240,538

Taxation		
	2019 £	2018 £
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(23,839)
Total current tax	-	(23,839)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,813)	(296)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(2,987)	(170)
Total deferred tax	(4,800)	(466)
Total tax credit	(4,800)	(24,305)
The actual credit for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge for th or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:		·
	e period based of 2019	on the profit  2018 £
or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	2019	2018
	2019 £	2018 £
or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	2019 £ 227,334	2018 £ 184,579
or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	2019 £ 227,334 ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2019 £ 227,334 ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £ 184,579 ————————————————————————————————————
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Adjustments in respect of prior years	2019 £ 227,334 ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £ 184,579 ————————————————————————————————————
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Adjustments in respect of prior years  Effect of change in corporation tax rate	2019 £ 227,334 ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £ 184,579 35,070 (24,009)
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Adjustments in respect of prior years  Effect of change in corporation tax rate  Group relief	2019 £ 227,334  227,334  43,193 2,376 (2,987) 213 (48,241)	2018 £ 184,579 35,070 (24,009)
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2019 £ 227,334 ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £ 184,579 35,070 - (24,009) - (39,531)
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Adjustments in respect of prior years  Effect of change in corporation tax rate  Group relief  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	2019 £ 227,334  227,334  43,193 2,376 (2,987) 213 (48,241)	2018 £ 184,579 35,070 - (24,009) - (39,531) 34

7	Intangible fixed assets		Custo	omer related
				£
	Cost			
	At 30 April 2018 and 28 April 2019			80,264
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 30 April 2018 and 28 April 2019			80,264
	Carrying amount			
	At 28 April 2019			
	At 29 April 2018			-
8	Tangible assets			
	-		Fixtures, fittings, plant nd machinery	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 30 April 2018	15,432	40,955	56,387
	Additions	197	24,252	24,449
	At 28 April 2019	15,629	65,207	80,836
		<u> </u>		
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 30 April 2018	11,777	37,994	49,771
	Depreciation charged in the period	86	8,403	8,489
	At 28 April 2019	11,863	46,397	58,260
	Carrying amount			
	At 28 April 2019	3,766	18,810	22,576
	At 29 April 2018	3,655	2,961	<del>=====</del> 6,616

9	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	559,944	360,149
	Other debtors	-	366
	Prepayments and accrued income	21,857	67,725
		581,801	428,240
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Deferred tax asset	6,212	1,412
		6,212	1,412
			<del></del>
	Total debtors	588,013	429,652
40	O . Ph		
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
		~	~
	Trade creditors	1,900	47,425
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	3,266
	Other taxation and social security	12,415	28,207
	Other creditors	20,528	20,380
	Accruals and deferred income	132,533	126,791
		167,376	226,069
11	Provisions for liabilities		
• •	Total of habitato	2019	2018
		£	£
	Dilapidations	24,284	23,128
		<del></del>	
	Movements on provisions:	•	2:1:
		ı	Dilapidations £
	At 30 April 2018		23,128
	Additional provisions in the year		1,156
	At 28 April 2019		24,284

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 11 Provisions for liabilities

(Continued)

2040

2010

The dilapidations provision is the best estimate of the present value of expenditure expected to be incurred by the company in order to restore its leasehold premises to the condition required under the lease agreement at the end of the lease discounted at 5% per annum. The provision is expected to be utilised over the period to the end of the lease.

#### 12 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2019	Assets 2018
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated depreciation	6,212 <del></del>	1,412
Movements in the period:		2019 £
At 30 April 2018 Credit to the income statement		(1,412) (4,800)
Asset at 28 April 2019		(6,212)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

#### 13 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019 £	2018 £
Charge to the income statement	1,961	1,179

Contributions totalling £559 (2018: £486) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

#### 14 Share capital

	2019	2010
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2019

#### 15 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	92,050	92,050
Between two and five years	405,020	405,020
In over five years	8,350,333	8,442,383
	<del></del>	8,939,453

#### 16 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party M J W Ashley, by virtue of his 100% ownership of MASH Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company. MASH Holdings Limited indirectly holds the majority of shares in SDI.com Fitness Parent Limited, the immediate parent company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Frasers Group plc.

Frasers Group plc is the smallest group and MASH Holdings Limited is the largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared. Both MASH Holdings Limited and Frasers Group plc are companies registered in England and Wales. A copy of respective group accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.