

Company Registration No. 09579324 (England and Wales)

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

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LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	37,270,065		37,227,081	
Current assets					
Stocks		616,455		630,711	
Debtors	4	210,559		403,149	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,867,617		933,102	
		<u>2,694,631</u>		<u>1,966,962</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(2,046,526)</u>		<u>(2,174,908)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			648,105		(207,946)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>37,918,170</u>		<u>37,019,135</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(19,497,611)		(20,197,141)
Provisions for liabilities			(103,000)		(83,000)
Deferred income			<u>(1,817,386)</u>		<u>(1,808,964)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>16,500,173</u></u>		<u><u>14,930,030</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Revaluation reserve			8,564,758		8,564,758
Profit and loss reserves			<u>7,935,414</u>		<u>6,365,271</u>
Total equity			<u><u>16,500,173</u></u>		<u><u>14,930,030</u></u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 July 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M R Bower
Director

Company Registration No. 09579324

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Laver Leisure Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery Street, Sheffield, S3 8GG.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. As part of their assessment of the going concern basis of preparation, the Directors have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's trade, workforce and the wider economics in which it operates. To aid the Directors in assessing the impact on the Company, revised forecasts have been prepared incorporating various potential outcomes in response to the significant economic downturn resulting from the pandemic. In addition the Directors have been in discussion with the company's bankers in relation to ongoing facilities. Taking into account the revised forecasts and the outcome of discussions with the bank, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Plant and equipment	12.5% - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	12.5% reducing balance
Computers	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	15% straight line

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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). 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 costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated 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 profit or loss, 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 reasons 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 the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises mainly caravan stock and gas bottles.

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	350,000	320,000
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(10,198)	25,523
	<u>339,802</u>	<u>345,523</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	20,000	38,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>
Total tax charge	<u>359,802</u>	<u>383,523</u>

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	36,700,000	708,809	37,408,809
Additions	35,814	118,662	154,476
Disposals	-	(8,683)	(8,683)
At 31 December 2019	36,735,814	818,788	37,554,602
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	-	181,728	181,728
Depreciation charged in the year	23,364	84,078	107,442
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(4,633)	(4,633)
At 31 December 2019	23,364	261,173	284,537
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	36,712,450	557,615	37,270,065
At 31 December 2018	36,700,000	527,081	37,227,081

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £36,700,000 were revalued at 31 December 2018 by the directors by reference to an independent professional valuation prepared at January 2019 by independent valuers not connected with the company, on the basis of market value and updated for subsequent informal discussions.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	28,373,063	28,337,249
Accumulated depreciation	(104,875)	(81,511)
Carrying value	28,268,188	28,255,738

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	69,901	96,466
Other debtors	140,658	306,683
	210,559	403,149

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	1,195,282	1,225,671
Trade creditors	71,832	119,298
Corporation tax	112,530	90,848
Other taxation and social security	352,239	504,838
Other creditors	314,643	234,253
	<u>2,046,526</u>	<u>2,174,908</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	15,360,539	16,609,788
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,118,178	3,555,826
Other creditors	18,894	31,527
	<u>19,497,611</u>	<u>20,197,141</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings have no set repayment or interest terms. In the opinion of the directors there would be no benefit in calculating a theoretical carrying value at amortised cost as required by FRS 102. The balance continues therefore to be carried at transaction price.

7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was John Warner.

The auditor was BHP LLP.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Under a cross guarantee the Company has guaranteed the bank borrowings of a fellow subsidiary. The bank borrowings of the fellow subsidiary at the year amounted to £14,900,000.

LAVER LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Events after the reporting date

As part of their assessment of the going concern basis of preparation, the Directors have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's trade, workforce and the wider economies in which it operates. To aid the Directors in assessing the impact on the Company, revised forecasts have been prepared incorporating various potential outcomes in response to the significant economic downturn resulting from the pandemic. In addition the Directors have been in discussion with the company's bankers in relation to ongoing facilities. Taking into account the revised forecasts and the outcome of discussions with the bank, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, see note 1.2. It is the view of the Directors that the events which have significantly impacted the Company are the direct result of Government and international policy in response to the pandemic (for example restrictions on travel, trade and personal interactions) and such policy only arose after the balance sheet date. The Directors therefore consider the impact of the COVID-19 on the business to be a non-adjusting post-balance sheet event.

11 Parent company

The company's immediate parent company is Laver Regeneration Group Limited. The ultimate parent company is Laver Regeneration Holdings Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.