

Company registration number 11095894 (England and Wales)

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
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CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

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CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		27,056		81,168
Current assets					
Stocks		159,876		131,430	
Debtors	4	89,313		121,257	
Cash at bank and in hand		90,677		50,782	
		<u>339,866</u>		<u>303,469</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(739,370)</u>		<u>(709,870)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(399,504)</u>		<u>(406,401)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(372,448)</u>		<u>(325,233)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(372,548)</u>		<u>(325,333)</u>
Total equity			<u>(372,448)</u>		<u>(325,233)</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 19-01-2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mrs D Purdew OBE
Director

Company Registration No. 11095894

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Champneys Marine Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, United Kingdom, WC2B 5AH.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements show a net liabilities position of £372,448 (2021 - £325,233) and a net current liabilities position of £399,504 (2021 - £406,401).

During the year the directors made the decision to not renew the contract with TUI Group at the end of October 2022 and the directors intend the company to become dormant at this time.

The directors are confident that the company will continue to be supported by its parent company, fellow group companies and by its bankers for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents sales to customers for Spa treatments, fitness club membership, accommodation, food and beverages, retail and related services at invoiced amounts less value added tax.

Revenue from the sale of Spa treatments and other related services is recognised when the service is provided and 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 in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the sale of retail products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually at the point of sale), 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:

Fixtures and fittings

3 to 4 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 profit or loss.

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Stock represents cosmetics, toiletries, spa treatment materials, base stock, food and beverages, and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less costs of disposal. Where necessary, provisions are made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stock.

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.

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

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 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Government grants

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

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

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and Fittings £
Cost	
At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022	240,238
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2021	159,070
Depreciation charged in the year	54,112
At 30 April 2022	213,182
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2022	27,056
At 30 April 2021	81,168

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

4 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	47,033	900
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,088	9,687
Other debtors	31,192	110,670
	<u>89,313</u>	<u>121,257</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	23,150	3,746
Amounts owed to group undertakings	695,312	702,430
Taxation and social security	2,824	-
Other creditors	18,084	3,694
	<u>739,370</u>	<u>709,870</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 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 Mr James Leigh and the auditor was Azets Audit Services.

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company is party to a cross guarantee for the bank borrowings of the group. The borrowings are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. At the year end the liabilities covered by these guarantees totalled £96,975,000 (2021: £91,900,000).

9 Events after the reporting date

During the year the directors made the decision to not renew the contract with TUI Group ending on 31 October 2022 and the company will therefore become dormant post this date.

CHAMPNEYS MARINE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS102 Section 33.1A "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any other wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the Champneys Henlow Limited group.

11 Parent company

The company is a subsidiary of Champneys Henlow Limited which is the immediate and ultimate parent company.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Champneys Henlow Limited, incorporated in the UK. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is the Purdew family.