Common Designation No. 44470000 (February 2000)
Company Registration No. 11176906 (England and Wales)
SCARBOROUGH WATER PARK HOTEL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Inventories		7,907,548		7,388,473	
Trade and other receivables	3	251,813		742,966	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,210		10,302	
		8,161,571		8,141,741	
Current liabilities	4	(1,103,946)		(1,377,855)	
Net current assets			7,057,625		6,763,886
Non-current liabilities	5		(6,974,409)		(6,836,785)
Net assets/(liabilities)			83,216		(72,899)
Equity					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Retained earnings			83,215		(72,900)
Total equity			83,216		(72,899)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 30 June 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

R J B Duce

Director

Company Registration No. 11176906

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scarborough Water Park Hotel Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Devonshire House, 1 Devonshire Street, London, United Kingdom, W1W 5DR.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Abbey Commercial Investments Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Devonshire House, 1 Devonshire Street, London, W1W 5DR.

1.2 Revenue

Rental income is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives being offered to occupiers to enter into a lease, such as an initial rent-free period or a cash contribution to fit out or similar costs, are an integral part of the net consideration for the use of the property and are therefore recognised on the same straight-line basis.

Proceeds received on the sale of trading properties are recognised when control of the property transfers to the buyer, i.e. the buyer has the ability to direct the use of the property and the right to the cash inflows and outflows generated by it. This generally occurs on unconditional exchange or on completion.

1.3 Inventories

Inventories comprise land and buildings held for development and are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the original purchase price and associated costs, and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories 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.

1.4 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 YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, other loans, and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Trade payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 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 income statement 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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 income statement, 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.

2 Employees

The were no employees (excluding the directors) during the year (2020: None).

3 Trade and other receivables

	Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade receivables	17,730	_
	Other receivables	234,083	742,966
		251,813	742,966
4	Current liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade payables	474,861	1,030,129
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	533,892	231,722
	Taxation and social security	2,075	14,885
	Other payables	93,118	101,119
		1,103,946	1,377,855
5	Non-current liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other payables	6,974,409	6,836,785

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

5 Non-current liabilities (Continued)

Included in long-term other creditors is a loan of £6,974,409 from Lazari Finance 2 Limited, which is repayable in full in October 2022 and is secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company. In addition, there is a capital and interest guarantee from Abbey Commercial Investments Limited and an unlimited guarantee from Abbey Investment Holdings Limited. The loan carries interest at the rate of 4.5% above LIBOR.

6 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

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 Stephen Simou FCA and the auditor was Citroen Wells.

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

No disclosure has been made of transactions with other wholly owned group companies in accordance with FRS 102 Section 33, paragraph 33.1A as the company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbey Commercial Investments 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.