COMPANIES HOUSE

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

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13/10/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #36

Milne Craig
Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

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COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

DIRECTORS:

T Wallace M Wallace A J Wallace T J Wallace

SECRETARY:

M Wallace

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Pettycur Bay Holiday Park

Burntisland Road

Kinghorn Fife KY3 9YE

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC088900 (Scotland)

AUDITORS:

Milne Craig

Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

BANKERS:

The Royal Bank of Scotland

23/25 Rosslyn Street

Kirkcaldy KY1 3HA

SOLICITORS:

James Thomson and Son

52A High Street Kirkcaldy Fife

KY1 LJ

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 28 February 2017.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The key financial highlights are as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
	£	£	£
Turnover	5,083,054	5,294,730	5,288,359
Turnover growth	(3.99%)	0.12%	0.86%
Profit before tax	1,095,729	1,097,229	1,119,786

The net assets of the company have increased from £10,397,998 at 28th February 2016 to £11,275,227 at 28th February 2017. The directors are confident that the company will continue to trade in a similar manner in the coming year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Competitive pressure has increased in the marketplace and margins remain under pressure.

The directors seek to control overhead costs in order to maintain the profitability of the company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS -

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and loans from related parties. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the company's operations.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cashflow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the monitoring of amounts outstanding.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

ENVIRONMENT

The company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, and has policies in place to manage its impact on the environment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A J Wallace - Director

4 August 2017

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 28 February 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the operation of a holiday park and hotel at Pettycur Bay and a holiday park at Kinghorn, Fife.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 28 February 2017.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 March 2016 to the date of this report.

T Wallace

M Wallace

A J Wallace

T J Wallace

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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;
- 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 AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Milne Craig, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A J Wallace - Director

4 August 2017

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Pettycur Bay Holiday Park Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 on pages six to nineteen. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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:

- 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.

Shona Malcolm BAcc CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Milne Craig

Milne Gaig

Chartered accountants

Statutory auditor

Abercorn House

79 Renfrew Road

Paisley

Renfrewshire

PA3 4DA

4 August 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	as restated £
TURNOVER	3	5,083,054	5,294,730
Cost of sales		(1,289,780)	(1,499,930)
GROSS PROFIT	•	3,793,274	3,794,800-
Administrative expenses		(2,907,884)	(2,675,192)
		885,390	1,119,608
Other operating income		6,564	7,500
OPERATING PROFIT		891,954	1,127,108
Income from fixed asset investments Interest receivable and similar income	6	13,578 5,770	6,331
Amounts written off investments	7	911,302 184,427	1,133,439 (36,210)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	8	1,095,729	1,097,229
Tax on profit	9	(218,500)	(255,386)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YE	AR	877,229	841,843
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOM	1E	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOMFOR THE YEAR	1E	877,229	841,843

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

BALANCE SHEET 28 FEBRUARY 2017

		201	17	201 as rest	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		8,677,855		9,065,782
CURRENT ASSETS			•		
Stocks	13	771,390		809,722	
Debtors	14	188,101		178,842	
Investments	15	1,161,851		963,790	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,971,042		2,336,758	
		5,092,384		4,289,112	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	16	2,118,277		2,565,702	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,974,107		1,723,410
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	•		11,651,962		10,789,192
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		376,735		391,194
NET ASSETS			11,275,227		10,397,998
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		50,000		50,000
Retained earnings	20		11,225,227		10,347,998
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			11,275,227		10,397,998

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 4 August 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

A I Wallace Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 March 2015	50,000	11,306,155	11,356,155
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 29 February 2016	50,000	(1,800,000) 841,843 10,347,998	(1,800,000) 841,843 10,397,998
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		877,229	877,229
Balance at 28 February 2017	50,000	11,225,227	11,275,227

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	2017	2016
Notes	£	as restated £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations 1	1,659,796	1,423,618
Tax paid	(236,580)	(238,479)
Net cash from operating activities	1,423,216	1,185,139
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(102,748)	(249,800)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	171,900	179,349
Purchase of current asset investment	· -	(1,000,000)
Interest received	5,770	6,331
Dividends received	13,578	
Net cash from investing activities	88,500	(1,064,120)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Amount introduced by directors	19,732	300,000
Amount withdrawn by directors	(897,164)	(591,555)
Net cash from financing activities	(877,432)	(291,555)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	634,284	(170,536)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 2	2,336,758	2,507,294
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 2	2,971,042	2,336,758

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

·	2017	2016 as restated
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,095,729	1,097,229
Depreciation charges	338,689	375,408
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(19,914)	(108,009)
Fair value adjustment to investment	(184,427)	36,210
Investment income	(13,578)	-
Interest received on investments	(56)	-
Finance income	(19,348)	(6,331)
	1,197,095	1,394,507
Decrease in stocks	38,332	80,582
Increase in trade and other debtors	(9,259)	(60,598)
Increase in trade and other creditors	433,628	9,127
Cash generated from operations	1,659,796	1,423,618

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 28 February 2017

·	28/2/17 f	1/3/16
Cash and cash equivalents	2,971,042	2,336,758
Year ended 29 February 2016		
	29/2/16	1/3/15
	as resta	ated
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,336,758	2,616,969
Bank overdrafts		(109,675)
	2,336,758	2,507,294
		=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Pettycur Bay Holiday Park Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors Report on page 3.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £.

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.

Critical accounting judgements & key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. 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 asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property

- 2% on cost

Plant and machinery Holiday hire caravans 15% on reducing balance15% on reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 25% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are in the profit and loss account.

Leases

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Investments

Investments are included at fair value in the accounts. Any fair value adjustments are reflected through the profit and loss account.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2017	2016 as restated
	£	£
Rendering of services	5,083,054	5,294,730
	5,083,054	5,294,730
	=	
An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		•
	2017	2016 as restated
	£	£
United Kingdom	5,083,054	5,294,730
·	5,083,054	5,294,730

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

3. TURNOVER - continued

Segmental analysis has not been provided as the directors consider that such disclosure would be prejudicial to the business.

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4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
٦,	EMILEO I MES AND DIRECTORS	2017	2016
			as restated
		£	£
,	Wages and salaries	964,719	920,974
	Social security costs	67,991	72,020
	Other pension costs	10,235	10,275
		1,042,945	1,003,269
	The everyone monthly wombon of annulasing disciple the constraint of fillings		
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:	2017	2016
		2017	as restated
			as resulted
	Administration	5	4
	Park	15	15
	Bar / Leisure / Restaurant	43	44
		63	63
		===	====
5.	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS		
		2017	2016
		_	as restated
	Directors' remuneration	£	£
	Directors remuneration		
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:	ows:	
	Money purchase schemes	4	4
	woney parenase seriones	====	===
6.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		2017	2016
	•	£	as restated £
•	Deposit account interest	5,714	6,331
	Interest received on	2,121	-,
	investments	56	-
		6.770	6 221
	•	5,770	6,331
7.	AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Patricipality addings and an improve	104 405	(2 (212)
	Fair value adjustment on investments	184,427 ———	(36,210)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016	
		as restated	
	£	£	
Hire of plant and machinery	3,624	3,300	
Depreciation - owned assets	338,689	375,407	
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(19,914)	(108,009)	
Auditors' remuneration	19,500	19,500	
		======	

9. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

,	2017	2016 as restated
_	£	£
Current tax: UK corporation tax	232,959	236,583
Deferred tax	(14,459)	18,803
Tax on profit	218,500	255,386

UK corporation tax has been charged at 20% (2016 - 20.08%).

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2017 £	2016 as restated £
Profit before tax	1,095,729	1,097,229
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20.085%)	219,146	220,378
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income	(9,411)	28,151
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	23,935	(18,885)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	2
Other timing differences	337	(68)
Capital gains	-	7,005
Indexation allowances and rebasing	28,595	-
Rollover od holdover gains	(29,643)	-
Deferred tax rate changes	(14,459)	18,803
Total tax charge	218,500	255,386

Further reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 on 15 July 2015. These reduce the main rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect these rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

10. **DIVIDENDS**

	•	2017	2016
		£	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each			
Interim		-	1,800,000

11. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

A prior year adjustment has been made regarding goodwill on the purchases of Leven Beach Holiday Park in 2012. This has now been restated as land and buildings cost with resulting depreciation and amortisation being adjusted as necessary.

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

12.	TARGIDLE FIXED ASSETS	,	•			
		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Holiday hire caravans £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
	COST					
	At 1 March 2016	10,574,843	1,866,489	1,095,518	153,206	13,690,056
	Additions	-	17,086	62,327	23,335	102,748
	Disposals	<u>-</u>	(1,754,496)	(111,432)	(3,195)	(1,869,123)
	At 28 February 2017	10,574,843	129,079	1,046,413	173,346	11,923,681
	DEPRECIATION					
	At 1 March 2016	2,330,532	1,749,132	412,834	131,776	4,624,274
	Charge for year	212,332	15,536	100,324	10,497	338,689
	Eliminated on disposal		(1,679,115)	(35,253)	(2,769)	(1,717,137)
	At 28 February 2017	2,542,864	85,553	477,905	139,504	3,245,826
	NET BOOK VALUE					
	At 28 February 2017	8,031,979	43,526	568,508	33,842	8,677,855
	At 29 February 2016	8,244,311	117,357	682,684	21,430	9,065,782
13.	STOCKS					
					2017	2016 as restated
					£	£
	Finished goods				771,390	809,722
	-					
14.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FAI	LING DUE W	THIN ONE YE	CAR		
					2017	2016
					c	as restated
	Trade debtors				£ 73,690	£ 99,080
	Prepayments and accrued incor	ma			•	•
	r repayments and accrued incor	ne			114,411	79,762
					188,101	178,842
						====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

15.	CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS				
		2017	2016		
		£	as restated		
	Listed investments				
	Listed investments	1,161,851	963,790 =======		
	Market value of listed investments at 28 February 2017 - £1,161,851 (2016 - £	£963,790).			
16.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR				
		2017	2016		
			as restated		
		£	£		
	Trade creditors	1,074,371	669,386		
	Corporation tax	232,960	236,581		
	Social security and other taxes	25,254	28,363		
	Other creditors	78,535	70,450		
	Directors' current accounts	632,396	1,509,828		
	Accruals and deferred income	74,761	51,094		
		2,118,277	2,565,702		
-		. =====================================			

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

		£	as restated £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	5,092,384	4,289,112
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,118,277 ———	2,565,702
18.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		
		2017	2016
			as restated
		£	£
	Deferred tax	376,735	391,194
		====	=
		•	Deferred
			tax
			£
	Balance at 1 March 2016		391,194
	Originating and reversal of		221,221
	timing differences		(14,459)
	Balance at 28 February 2017	•	376,735

2017

2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016: 20%) in the financial statements is set out below:

	•			
			2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated c	apital allowances differences		348,895 (321)	391,194
			348,574	391,194
CALLED UP	P SHARE CAPITAL			
Allotted, issue	ed and fully paid:	N . 1	2017	2016
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2017 £	2016 £
15,000	Ordinary A	£1	15,000	15,000
19,800	Ordinary B	£1	19,800	19,800
15,000	Ordinary C	£1	15,000	15,000
200	Ordinary D	£1	200	
			50,000	50,000
RESERVES				
				Retained earnings £
At 1 March 20	016			10,347,998

Profit and loss account

Profit for the year

At 28 February 2017

19.

20.

Includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses less dividends.

21. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. During the year the company made contributions of £10,235 to the scheme (2016: £10,275). At the year end, there is a balance of £1,688 (2016: £1,947) included in creditors relating to pension contributions.

877,229

11,225,227

22. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At 28 February 2017, the balance due by the company to the directors family loan account was £632,396 (2016: £1,509,828).

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and previous year.