

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900 (Scotland)

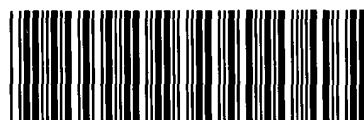
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PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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

TUESDAY



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

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PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

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 2019**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 28 February 2019.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The key financial highlights are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	5,126,555	5,674,752	5,083,054
Turnover growth	(9.66%)	11.64%	(3.99%)
Profit before tax	812,276	1,132,240	1,095,729

The net assets of the company have increased from £12,168,517 at 28th February 2018 to £12,704,312 at 28th February 2019. 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.

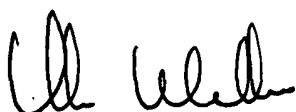
Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cashflow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the monitoring of amounts outstanding.

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

27 September 2019

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 28 February 2019.

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

An interim dividend of 10 per share was paid on 28 February 2019. The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 28 February 2019 will be £150,000.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 March 2018 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.

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

AUDITORS

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A J Wallace', written in a cursive style.

A J Wallace - Director

27 September 2019

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pettycur Bay Holiday Park Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 28 February 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2019 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.

Basis for opinion

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 Auditors' 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 the 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
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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 Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 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.



Kirsty Mackie BAcc CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Milne Craig
Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

27 September 2019

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
TURNOVER	3	5,126,555	5,674,752
Cost of sales		<u>(1,479,301)</u>	<u>(1,678,323)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		3,647,254	3,996,429
Administrative expenses		<u>(2,882,739)</u>	<u>(2,903,614)</u>
		764,515	1,092,815
Other operating income		<u>28,809</u>	<u>9,741</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		793,324	1,102,556
Income from fixed asset investments		50,654	33,218
Interest receivable and similar income	6	<u>4,150</u>	<u>1,264</u>
		848,128	1,137,038
Amounts written off investments	7	<u>(35,852)</u>	<u>(4,798)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	8	812,276	1,132,240
Tax on profit	9	<u>(126,481)</u>	<u>(238,950)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		685,795	893,290
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>685,795</u></u>	<u><u>893,290</u></u>

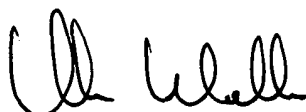
The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**BALANCE SHEET
28 FEBRUARY 2019**

	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	11	8,840,048	8,642,186
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	12	758,231	697,334
Debtors	13	147,091	185,783
Investments	14	3,691,591	2,690,372
Cash at bank and in hand		2,024,338	2,456,639
		<u>6,621,251</u>	<u>6,030,128</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	15	2,386,009	2,115,774
		<u>4,235,242</u>	<u>3,914,354</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		<u>13,075,290</u>	<u>12,556,540</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		<u>370,978</u>	<u>388,023</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	17		
		<u>12,704,312</u>	<u>12,168,517</u>
NET ASSETS			
		<u>12,704,312</u>	<u>12,168,517</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	18	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	19	12,654,312	12,118,517
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>12,704,312</u>	<u>12,168,517</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



A J Wallace - Director

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 March 2017	50,000	11,225,227	11,275,227
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	893,290	893,290
Balance at 28 February 2018	50,000	12,118,517	12,168,517
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	685,795	685,795
Balance at 28 February 2019	50,000	12,654,312	12,704,312

The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	1,434,209	1,660,601
Tax paid		(227,662)	(232,960)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>1,206,547</u>	<u>1,427,641</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(723,095)	(382,132)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		268,947	151,555
Purchase of current asset investment		(1,000,000)	(1,500,000)
Investment fees paid		14,026	-
Interest received		4,150	1,264
Dividends received		50,654	33,218
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(1,385,318)</u>	<u>(1,696,095)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amount introduced by directors		150,000	-
Amount withdrawn by directors		(253,057)	(240,159)
Loans advanced to associated companies		(473)	(5,790)
Equity dividends paid		(150,000)	-
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(253,530)</u>	<u>(245,949)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(432,301)</u>	<u>(514,403)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	2,456,639	2,971,042
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>2,024,338</u></u>	<u><u>2,456,639</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	812,276	1,132,240
Depreciation charges	420,143	363,220
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(163,857)	(96,975)
Fair value adjustment to investment	35,852	4,798
Investment income	(50,654)	(33,218)
Interest received on investments	(443)	(102)
Finance income	(54,804)	(34,482)
	<u>998,513</u>	<u>1,335,481</u>
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(60,897)	74,056
Decrease in trade and other debtors	40,197	8,110
Increase in trade and other creditors	<u>456,396</u>	<u>242,954</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u><u>1,434,209</u></u>	<u><u>1,660,601</u></u>

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 2019

	28/2/19	1/3/18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>2,024,338</u></u>	<u><u>2,456,639</u></u>

Year ended 28 February 2018

	28/2/18	1/3/17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>2,456,639</u></u>	<u><u>2,971,042</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Pettycur Bay Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The Company's registered number is SC088900 and registered office address is Pettycur Bay Holiday Park, Burntisland Road, Kinghorn, Fife KY3 9YE.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities is that of the operation of a holiday park and hotel at Pettycur Bay and a holiday park at Kinghorn, Fife.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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	- 15% on reducing balance
Holiday hire caravans	- 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	- 10% on cost

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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:

	2019 £	2018 £
Rendering of services	5,126,555	5,674,752
	<u>5,126,555</u>	<u>5,674,752</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	5,126,555	5,674,752
	<u>5,126,555</u>	<u>5,674,752</u>

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

3. TURNOVER - continued

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

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	948,810	958,583
Social security costs	73,964	69,941
Other pension costs	11,034	10,978
	<u>1,033,808</u>	<u>1,039,502</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Administration	5	5
Park	11	15
Bar / Leisure / Restaurant	49	44
	<u>65</u>	<u>64</u>

5. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

	2019	2018
Money purchase schemes	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deposit account interest	3,707	1,162
Interest received on investments	443	102
	<u>4,150</u>	<u>1,264</u>

7. AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fair value adjustment on investments	<u>(35,852)</u>	<u>(4,798)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

8. **PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**

The profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	1,916	4,344
Depreciation - owned assets	420,143	363,221
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(163,857)	(96,975)
Auditors' remuneration	19,500	19,500
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9. **TAXATION**

Analysis of the tax charge

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	143,526	227,662
Deferred tax:		
Originating and reversal of timing differences	(17,045)	11,288
Tax on profit	<u>126,481</u>	<u>238,950</u>

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2018 - 19.08%).

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:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before tax	<u>812,276</u>	<u>1,132,240</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19.085%)	154,332	216,088
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income	14,788	23,902
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(12,203)
Deferred tax rate changes	(43,645)	11,288
Other timing differences	-	(50)
Indexation allowances and rebasing	1,006	(991)
Rollover or holdover gains	-	916
Total tax charge	<u>126,481</u>	<u>238,950</u>

Further reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 on 06 September 2016. These reduce the main rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect these rates.

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

10. DIVIDENDS

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary A shares of £1 each		
Interim	150,000	-

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Holiday hire caravans £
COST			
At 1 March 2018	10,574,843	162,959	1,244,214
Additions	16,608	14,795	324,109
Disposals	-	-	(191,833)
At 28 February 2019	10,591,451	177,754	1,376,490
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 March 2018	2,755,195	98,832	548,706
Charge for year	212,673	18,001	137,466
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(88,664)
At 28 February 2019	2,967,868	116,833	597,508
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 28 February 2019	7,623,583	60,921	778,982
At 28 February 2018	7,819,648	64,127	695,508
	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 March 2018	181,329	-	12,163,345
Additions	-	367,583	723,095
Disposals	(14,398)	-	(206,231)
At 28 February 2019	166,931	367,583	12,680,209
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 March 2018	118,426	-	3,521,159
Charge for year	15,245	36,758	420,143
Eliminated on disposal	(12,477)	-	(101,141)
At 28 February 2019	121,194	36,758	3,840,161
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 28 February 2019	45,737	330,825	8,840,048
At 28 February 2018	62,903	-	8,642,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

12. STOCKS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Finished goods	<u>758,231</u>	<u>697,334</u>

13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	13,334	56,982
Amounts owed by associates	7,296	5,791
Value Added Tax	29,277	-
Prepayments and accrued income	97,184	123,010
	<u>147,091</u>	<u>185,783</u>

14. CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Listed investments	<u>3,691,591</u>	<u>2,690,372</u>

Market value of listed investments at 28 February 2019 - £3,694,591 (2018 - £2,690,372).

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,612,610	1,332,691
Corporation tax	143,526	227,662
Social security and other taxes	10,932	5,487
Other creditors	99,600	96,526
Directors' current accounts	290,212	392,237
Accruals and deferred income	229,129	61,171
	<u>2,386,009</u>	<u>2,115,774</u>

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>6,621,251</u>	<u>6,030,128</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>2,386,009</u>	<u>2,115,774</u>

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>370,978</u>	<u>388,023</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 March 2018	388,023
Originating and reversal of timing differences	(17,045)
Balance at 28 February 2019	<u>370,978</u>

Details of the provision for deferred taxation are given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	355,778	361,044
Other timing differences	(104)	(271)
Rollover or holdover gains	15,304	27,250
	<u>370,978</u>	<u>388,023</u>

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2019 £	2018 £
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	200
			<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

19. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 March 2018	12,118,517
Profit for the year	685,795
Dividends	(150,000)
At 28 February 2019	<u>12,654,312</u>

Profit and loss account

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

20. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. During the year the company made contributions of £11,034 to the scheme (2018 - £10,978). At the year end, there is a balance of £1,213 (2018 - £1,425) included in creditors relating to pension contributions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

21. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At 28 February 2019, the balance due by the company to the directors family loan account was £290,212 (2018 - £392,237).

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

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included in debtors is a balance of £7,296 (2018: £5,791) due from A&T Residential Properties Limited, a company with common directors.

During the year, the total paid to the companies key management personnel was £nil (2018: £nil).