

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900 (Scotland)

Companies House

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021



PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3 to 4
Report of the Independent Auditors	5 to 8
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	9
Balance Sheet	10
Cash Flow Statement	11
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	12 to 13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14 to 25

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 28 February 2021.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The key financial highlights are as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4,316,590	5,248,924	5,126,555
Turnover growth	(17.76%)	2.39%	(9.66%)
Profit before tax	1,110,215	676,526	812,276

The net assets of the company have increased from £13,077,413 at 29th February 2020 to £13,341,905 at 28th February 2021. 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.

FY22 is expected to be a satisfactory year as the hospitality and leisure sectors rebound from the effects of COVID-19.

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.

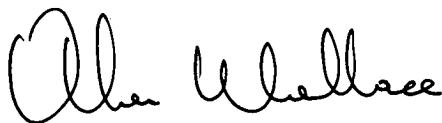
Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cashflow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the monitoring of amounts outstanding.

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

22 October 2021

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 28 February 2021.

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 2021. The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 28 February 2021 will be £405,000.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 March 2020 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.

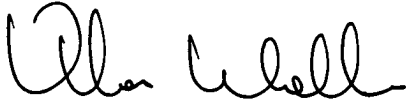
PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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

22 October 2021

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 2021 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet, 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 2021 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

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

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company, and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the form and content of the financial statements such as the accounting policies and the UK Companies Act 2006.

We assessed how the Company is complying with these frameworks by observing the oversight of those charged with governance, the culture of honesty and ethical behaviours and a strong emphasis placed on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place, and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud because of the likelihood of detection and punishment.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by making an assessment of the key fraud risks to the Company, and the manner in which such risks may occur in practice, based on our previous knowledge of the Company, as well as an assessment of the current business environment.

Based on this understanding, we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Where the risk was considered higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk, including management override of controls. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. We evaluated the design and operational effectiveness of controls put in place to address the risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud.

In addition, our audit procedures included enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud. We addressed the fraud risk in relation to revenue recognition by testing completeness and cut off of income.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards.

As with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance, and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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.

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

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

22 October 2021

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND
RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
TURNOVER	3	4,316,590	5,248,924
Cost of sales		<u>(976,496)</u>	<u>(1,340,481)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		3,340,094	3,908,443
Administrative expenses		<u>(3,010,704)</u>	<u>(3,358,540)</u>
		329,390	549,903
Other operating income		<u>453,433</u>	<u>18,331</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		782,823	568,234
Income from fixed asset investments		36,641	51,332
Interest receivable and similar income	6	<u>2,857</u>	<u>6,607</u>
		822,321	626,173
Amounts written off investments	7	<u>287,894</u>	<u>50,353</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	8	1,110,215	676,526
Tax on profit	9	<u>(390,723)</u>	<u>(153,425)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		719,492	523,101
Retained earnings at beginning of year		13,027,413	12,654,312
Dividends	10	<u>(405,000)</u>	<u>(150,000)</u>
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR		<u><u>13,341,905</u></u>	<u><u>13,027,413</u></u>

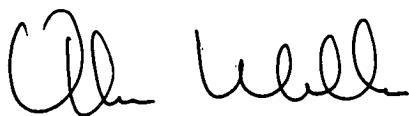
The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC088900)

**BALANCE SHEET
28 FEBRUARY 2021**

	Notes	2021	2020
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	11	8,373,051	8,634,175
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	12	399,376	792,802
Debtors	13	221,545	156,941
Investments	14	4,288,236	3,977,665
Cash at bank and in hand		2,515,381	1,792,108
		<u>7,424,538</u>	<u>6,719,516</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	15	1,812,036	1,881,615
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>5,612,502</u>	<u>4,837,901</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		13,985,553	13,472,076
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	17	593,648	394,663
NET ASSETS		<u><u>13,391,905</u></u>	<u><u>13,077,413</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	18	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	19	13,341,905	13,027,413
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>13,391,905</u></u>	<u><u>13,077,413</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 October 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



A J Wallace - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	1,205,157	490,095
Tax paid		(129,685)	(143,527)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>1,075,472</u>	<u>346,568</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(295,339)	(271,326)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		391,520	170,857
Purchase of current asset investment		-	(200,000)
Investment fees paid		14,851	16,168
Interest received		2,857	6,607
Dividends received		36,641	51,332
Net cash from investing activities		<u>150,530</u>	<u>(226,362)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amount introduced by directors		405,000	316,064
Amount withdrawn by directors		(493,426)	(517,358)
Loans advanced to associated companies		(9,303)	(1,142)
Equity dividends paid		(405,000)	(150,000)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(502,729)</u>	<u>(352,436)</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>723,273</u>	<u>(232,230)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	1,792,108	2,024,338
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>2,515,381</u></u>	<u><u>1,792,108</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,110,215	676,526
Depreciation charges	403,005	418,582
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(238,062)	(112,240)
Fair value adjustment to investment	(287,894)	(50,353)
Investment income	(36,639)	(51,332)
Interest received on investments	(889)	(557)
Finance income	(39,498)	(57,939)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	910,238	822,687
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	393,426	(34,571)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(55,301)	(8,707)
Decrease in trade and other creditors	(43,206)	(289,314)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash generated from operations	<u><u>1,205,157</u></u>	<u><u>490,095</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 2021

	28/2/21	1/3/20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>2,515,381</u></u>	<u><u>1,792,108</u></u>

Year ended 29 February 2020

	29/2/20	1/3/19
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>1,792,108</u></u>	<u><u>2,024,338</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1/3/20 £	Cash flow £	At 28/2/21 £
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	1,792,108	723,273	2,515,381
	<u>1,792,108</u>	<u>723,273</u>	<u>2,515,381</u>
 Liquid resources			
Current asset investments	3,977,665	310,571	4,288,236
	<u>3,977,665</u>	<u>310,571</u>	<u>4,288,236</u>
 Total	<u><u>5,769,773</u></u>	<u><u>1,033,844</u></u>	<u><u>6,803,617</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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.

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

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.

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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.

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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:

	2021 £	2020 £
Rendering of services	4,316,590	5,248,924
	<u>4,316,590</u>	<u>5,248,924</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	4,316,590	5,248,924
	<u>4,316,590</u>	<u>5,248,924</u>

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,035,986	1,091,443
Social security costs	78,752	73,198
Other pension costs	17,314	13,696
	<u>1,132,052</u>	<u>1,178,337</u>

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

	2021	2020
Administration	5	5
Park	11	11
Bar / Leisure / Restaurant	52	55
	<u>68</u>	<u>71</u>

5. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	2021	2020
Money purchase schemes	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2021	2020
	£	£
Deposit account interest	1,968	6,043
Interest on corporation tax	-	7
Interest received on investments	889	557
	<u>2,857</u>	<u>6,607</u>

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

7. AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS

	2020 £	2019 £
Fair value adjustment on investments	<u>50,353</u>	<u>(35,852)</u>

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021 £	2020 £
Hire of plant and machinery	8,412	1,493
Depreciation - owned assets	403,005	418,582
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(238,062)	(112,240)
Auditors' remuneration	<u>19,500</u>	<u>19,500</u>

9. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	191,738	129,740
Deferred tax:		
Originating and reversal of timing differences	<u>198,985</u>	<u>23,685</u>
Tax on profit	<u>390,723</u>	<u>153,425</u>

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

9. TAXATION - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before tax	<u>1,110,215</u>	<u>676,526</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	210,941	128,540
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income of depreciation	(52,993)	12,644
Deferred tax rate changes	-	(2,786)
Indexation allowances and rebasing	186,344	15,027
Prior year adjustment - deferred tax	<u>46,431</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax charge	<u><u>390,723</u></u>	<u><u>153,425</u></u>

10. DIVIDENDS

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary A shares of £1 each		
Interim	<u><u>405,000</u></u>	<u><u>150,000</u></u>

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Holiday hire caravans £
COST			
At 1 March 2020	10,616,888	273,149	1,348,323
Additions	68,149	37,306	116,761
Disposals	-	-	(278,730)
At 28 February 2021	10,685,037	310,455	1,186,354
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 March 2020	3,181,049	146,118	653,937
Charge for year	214,297	31,366	98,653
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(125,272)
At 28 February 2021	3,395,346	177,484	627,318
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 28 February 2021	7,289,691	132,971	559,036
At 29 February 2020	7,435,839	127,031	694,386

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 March 2020	98,456	421,576	12,758,392
Additions	25,520	47,603	295,339
Disposals	-	-	(278,730)
At 28 February 2021	123,976	469,179	12,775,001
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 March 2020	64,197	78,916	4,124,217
Charge for year	14,945	43,744	403,005
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(125,272)
At 28 February 2021	79,142	122,660	4,401,950
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 28 February 2021	44,834	346,519	8,373,051
At 29 February 2020	34,259	342,660	8,634,175

12. STOCKS

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods	399,376	792,802

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	39,868	24,772
Amounts owed by associates	17,742	8,439
Value Added Tax	70,483	19,022
Prepayments and accrued income	93,452	104,708
	<u>221,545</u>	<u>156,941</u>

14. CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Listed investments	<u>4,288,236</u>	<u>3,977,665</u>

Market value of listed investments at 28 February 2021 - £4,288,236 (2020 - £3,977,665).

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,450,182	1,473,467
Corporation tax	191,793	129,740
Social security and other taxes	6,603	13,539
Other creditors	111,155	116,333
Directors' current accounts	492	88,918
Accruals and deferred income	51,811	59,618
	<u>1,812,036</u>	<u>1,881,615</u>

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>7,424,538</u>	<u>6,719,516</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>1,812,036</u>	<u>1,881,615</u>

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>593,648</u>	<u>394,663</u>

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 March 2020	394,663
Originating and reversal of timing differences	198,985
	<hr/>
Balance at 28 February 2021	<u>593,648</u>

Details of the provision for deferred taxation are given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	404,219	364,867
Other timing differences	(186)	(134)
Rollover or holdover gains	189,615	29,937
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>593,648</u>	<u>394,663</u>

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2020 £	2019 £
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
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

19. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 March 2020	13,027,413
Profit for the year	719,492
Dividends	(405,000)
	<hr/>
At 28 February 2021	<u>13,341,905</u>

Profit and loss account

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

PETTYCUR BAY HOLIDAY PARK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

20. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. During the year the company made contributions of £17,314 to the scheme (2020 - £13,696). At the year end, there is a balance of £2,605 (2020 - £2,100) included in creditors relating to pension contributions.

21. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At 28 February 2021, the balance due by the company to the directors family loan account was £492 (2020 - £88,918).

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 £17,742 (2020 - £8,439) 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 (2020 - £nil).