ABBEYFORD CARAVAN COMPANY (SCOTLAND) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr PA Shaw

Mr PA Vose Mrs SM Evans Mr JS Fallows Mr KR Lodge Mr DJ Evans Mr J Clarke

Secretary Rollos Law LLP

Company number SC089169

Registered office 67 Crossgate

Cupar Fife KY15 5AS

Auditor Waters & Atkinson

The Old Court House

Clark Street Morecambe Lancashire LA4 5HR

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Fair review of the business

The company operates in the holiday park industry and owns and manages freehold and leasehold holiday parks within the United Kingdom.

2020 was decimated by the global Covid-19 pandemic which resulted in the holiday parks closing from 23rd March and not reopening until 3rd July. The central facilities mostly remained closed for the remainder of the season.

The various revenue streams of the company fell significantly short of the original budgets. Due to the enforced closure owners were afforded a 50% credit on their 2020 annual pitch fee.

A business rates holiday and the furlough scheme have been a huge help as has the change in VAT from 20% to 5% for holidays.

Overheads were tightly controlled and were over half a million pounds below budget.

The company has invested over a million pounds on developing sites, acquiring new land and property and updating plant and machinery.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As for many businesses of our size, we are aware that any plans for the future development of the business may be subject to further unforeseen events outside of our control.

Development and performance

The company produces an annual budget and monitors its actual results at monthly intervals.

The directors continue to monitor the performance of the company, its employees, customers and suppliers and to take action when that performance fails to meet up to expected standards.

Key performance indicators

We consider that our key performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company, these being turnover and operating profit.

On behalf of the board

Mr PA Shaw

Director

20-9-2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the management of holiday park sites and the sale of holiday homes and allied accessories.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £44,095. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr PA Shaw

Mr PA Vose

Mrs SM Evans .

Mr JS Fallows

Mr KR Lodge

Mr DJ Evans

Mr J Clarke

Auditor

Waters and Atkinson are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr PA Shaw **Director**

Date: 2-9-2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ABBEYFORD CARAVAN COMPANY (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Abbeyford Caravan Company (Scotland) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 31 December 2020 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 *Auditor's 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ABBEYFORD CARAVAN COMPANY (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 and the directors' report.

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 directors' responsibilities statement, 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 is 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ABBEYFORD CARAVAN COMPANY (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- -the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- -results of our enquiries of management and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- -any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the companies documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
- -identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether management were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- -detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether management have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- -the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations and
- -the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas:

Posting of unusual journals and complex transactions.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, employment law, health and safety, pensions legislation and tax legislation.

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- -reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements.
- -enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- -performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- -in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making the accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ABBEYFORD CARAVAN COMPANY (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 an auditor's report 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.

Damien Sissons BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Waters & Atkinson

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Date: 23.9.21

The Old Court House Clark Street Morecambe Lancashire LA4 5HR

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	5,205,729 (1,679,013)	7,676,684 (2,386,917)
Gross profit		3,526,716	5,289,767
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(3,679,413) 371,168	(4,667,422) 3,807
Operating profit	4	218,471	626,152
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7 8	1,047 (94,132)	3,603 (82,734)
Profit before taxation		125,386	547,021
Tax on profit	9	-	122,982
Profit for the financial year		125,386	670,003

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit for the year	125,386	670,003
Other comprehensive income	-	· -
		
Total comprehensive income for the year	125,386	670,003
		

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	2020		19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		6,473,651		5,709,680
Current assets	;				!
Stocks	12	996,914		1,395,701	
Debtors	13	254,435		799,304	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,404,101		245,428	
0		3,655,450		2,440,433	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,544,090)		(2,217,041)	
Net current assets	ह सर == = · · · · द = ·		1,111,360		223,392
Total assets less current liabilities		·	7,585,011		5,933,072
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(4,983,367)		(3,412,719)
Net assets			2,601,644		2,520,353
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			2,601,544		2,520,253
Total equity			2,601,644		2,520,353
					

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr PA Shaw **Director**

Company Registration No. SC089169

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

-		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019		100	1,918,445	1,918,545
Year ended 31 December 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	670,003	670,003
Dividends	10	-	(68,195)	(68,195)
Balance at 31 December 2019		100	2,520,253	2,520,353
Salation at of December 2013		100	2,020,200	2,020,000
Year ended 31 December 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	125,386	125,386
Dividends	10	-	(44,095)	(44,095)
Balance at 31 December 2020		100	2,601,544	2,601,644
				

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	2020		19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	23		3,339,717		1,176,386
Interest paid			(94,132)		(82,734)
Income taxes paid			<u>.</u>		(69,901) ———
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3		3,245,585		1,023,751
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,022,601)		(1,086,000)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed asse	ets	7,914		33,969	
Interest received		1,047		3,603	
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,013,640)		(1,048,428)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		(31,138)		(190,989)	
Dividends paid		(44,095)		(68,195)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(75,233)		(259,184)
Net cash used in illiancing activities			(73,233)		(239, 104)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas	h				
equivalents			2,156,712		(283,861)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		245,428		529,289
Cash and cash equivalents at end of yea	ır		2,402,140		245,428
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			2,404,101		245,428
Bank overdrafts included in creditors					
payable within one year			(1,961)		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbeyford Caravan Company (Scotland) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 67 Crossgate, Cupar, Fife, KY15 5AS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Leasehold land and buildings

10% on cost and reducing balance and 5% on cost and over

the period of the lease

Plant and equipment

33%, 25%, 20%, 10% and 5% on cost

Motor vehicles

25% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

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

1.14 Government grants

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

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3	Turnover and other revenue		
•		2020	2019
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Sales and lettings	5,205,729	7,676,684
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	1,047	3,603
	Grants received	367,362	-
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	UK	5,205,729	7,676,684
4	Operating profit		
		2020	2019
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Government grants	(367,362)	-
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	financial statements	5,366	5,234
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	255,826	282,460
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,110)	(23,747)

5 Employees

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Directors	5	5
Other staff	71	82
Total	76	87
	· ·	

5	Employees		(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2020 £	∖2019 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	1,539,250 147,036 77,350	1,973,893 185,041 139,992
		1,763,636	2,298,926
6	Directors' remuneration	2020 £	2019 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	420,505 56,000	479,120 116,000
		476,505	595,120 ————
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest	paid director	
		2020 £	2019 £
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2020 £	2019 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	1,047	3,603
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,047	3,603
8	Interest payable and similar expenses	2020 £	2019 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Other interest on financial liabilities	94,132	82,734

9	Taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Current tax	£	£
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	_	(69,901)
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		===
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(53,081)
			:
	Total tax charge/(credit)	-	(122,982)
			====
	The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	e for the year b	ased on the
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	125,386	547,021
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	23,823	103,934
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	64	44
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(69,901)
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(23,887)	(103,978)
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(53,081)
	Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	-	(122,982)
10	Dividends		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Interim paid	44,095	68,195

11	Tangible fixed assets					
	,	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2020	484,172	5,921,486	1,850,028	307,420	8,563,106
	Additions	326,585	521,587	129,981	44,448	1,022,601
	Disposals			(26,967)	(23,529)	(50,496)
	At 31 December 2020	810,757	6,443,073	1,953,042	328,339	9,535,211
	Depreciation and impairment	•				
	At 1 January 2020	17,087	1,362,633	1,287,355	186,351	2,853,426
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,037	95,638	107,384	50,767	255,826
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-		(24,163)	(23,529)	(47,692)
	At 31 December 2020	19,124	1,458,271	1,370,576	213,589	3,061,560
	Carrying amount	 				
	At 31 December 2020	791,633	4,984,802	582,466	114,750	6,473,651
	At 31 December 2019	467,085	4,558,853	562,673	121,069	5,709,680
						 =
12	Stocks				2020	2019
					£	£
	Finished goods and goods for resale				996,914	1,395,701
				=		=======================================
13	Debtors					
					2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:				£	£
	Trade debtors				53,389	52,117
	Corporation tax recoverable				69,901	69,901
	Other debtors				-	493,343
	Prepayments and accrued income				54,645	107,443
					177,935	722,804

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	13	Debtors			(Continued)
Total debtors 254,435 799,304 14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Rotes Ro		Amounts falling due after more than one year:			
14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2020 2019		Other debtors		76,500	76,500
Notes		Total debtors		254,435	799,304
Notes	14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts 16 219,261 192,501 Payments received on account 369,248 425,931 Trade creditors 253,225 612,728 Taxation and social security 277,162 75,835 Other creditors 1,167,437 565,324 Accruals and deferred income 257,757 344,722 2,544,090 2,217,041		•		2020	2019
Payments received on account 369,248 425,931 Trade creditors 253,225 612,728 Taxation and social security 277,162 75,835 Other creditors 1,167,437 565,324 Accruals and deferred income 257,757 344,722 2,544,090 2,217,041 Notes £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 16 2,149,938 2,205,875 Other borrowings 16 5,952 5,952 Other creditors 2,827,477 1,200,892 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:			Notes	£	£
Payments received on account 369,248 425,931 Trade creditors 253,225 612,728 Taxation and social security 277,162 75,835 Other creditors 1,167,437 565,324 Accruals and deferred income 257,757 344,722 2,544,090 2,217,041 Notes £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 16 2,149,938 2,205,875 Other borrowings 16 5,952 5,952 Other creditors 2,827,477 1,200,892 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:	•	Bank loans and overdrafts	16	219.261	192.501
Trade creditors 253,225 612,728 Taxation and social security 277,162 75,835 Other creditors 1,167,437 565,324 Accruals and deferred income 257,757 344,722 2,544,090 2,217,041 Notes £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 16 2,149,938 2,205,875 Other borrowings 16 5,952 5,952 Other creditors 2,827,477 1,200,892 4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:					
Taxation and social security 277,162 75,835 Other creditors 1,167,437 565,324 Accruals and deferred income 257,757 344,722 2,544,090 2,217,041 15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2020 2019 Notes £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 16 2,149,938 2,205,875 Other borrowings 16 5,952 5,952 Other creditors 2,827,477 1,200,892 4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:					
Other creditors 1,167,437 565,324 Accruals and deferred income 257,757 344,722 2,544,090 2,217,041 2.217,041 Notes £ £ Bank loans and overdrafts 16 2,149,938 2,205,875 Other borrowings 16 5,952 5,952 Other creditors 2,827,477 1,200,892 4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		Taxation and social security			
2,544,090 2,217,041					
15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2020 2019		Accruals and deferred income		257,757	344,722
Notes 2020 2019		·		2,544,090	2,217,041
Notes £ £	15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Other borrowings Other creditors 16 5,952 2,827,477 1,200,892 4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:			Notes		
Other borrowings Other creditors 16 5,952 2,827,477 1,200,892 4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:					
Other creditors 2,827,477 4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:					
4,983,367 3,412,719 Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:			16		
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		Other creditors		2,827,477	1,200,892
				4,983,367	3,412,719
Payable by instalments (1,267,890) (1,409,087)		Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as	s follows:		
		Payable by instalments		(1,267,890)	(1,409,087)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Loans and overdrafts	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	2,367,238	2,398,376
Bank overdrafts	1,961	-
Preference shares	5,952	5,952
	2,375,151	2,404,328
		
Payable within one year	219,261	192,501
Payable after one year	2,155,890	2,211,827
		

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over freehold land and property owned by the company. The amount of bank loans so secured at 31 December 2020 was £129,009 (31 December 2019 £49,288).

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2020 £	2019 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	77,350	139,992

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

18 Share capital

1

	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A,B,C,D & E of 10p each	1,000	1,000	100	100

19 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

2019	2020	
£	£	
630,000	19,000	

20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Acquisition of tangible fixed assets

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

20 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Rent was paid to the Abbeyford Pension Fund of £2,910 (2019 £15,000) whose trustees include Mr P A Vose, Mrs S M Evans and Mr D J Evans for use of a Tourer Field.

This Tourer Field was bought from the said Pension Fund for £180,000 during the year.

Legal fees were paid to Wright, Johnston & Mackenzie LLP of £13,894 (2019 £137,843) of which the director Mr J B Clarke is a member.

21 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2019 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

22 Ultimate controlling party

EV Caravan Park Limited is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

23 Cash generated from operations

outing the second of the secon	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	125,386	670,003
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged/(credited)	-	(122,982)
Finance costs	94,132	82,734
Investment income	(1,047)	(3,603)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,110)	(23,747)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	255,826	282,460
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	398,787	(18,100)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	544,869	(537,599)
Increase in creditors	1,926,874	847,220
Cash generated from operations	3,339,717	1,176,386

24	Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt)	1 January 2020	Cash flows 3	1 December / 2020
	•	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	245,428	2,158,673	2,404,101
	Bank overdrafts	-	(1,961)	(1,961)
		245,428	2,156,712	2,402,140
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(2,404,328)	31,138	(2,373,190)
		(2,158,900)	2,187,850	28,950
			=	