Annual Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 31 January 2018

Registration number: 02844733

25/10/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Strategic Report

Year Ended 31 January 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the operation of holiday parks.

Fair review of the business

The directors are pleased with the performance of the company during the year which has met the budget set. Turnover has decreased by £690k (10%) compared to 2017. The decrease is consistent with the budget and results from the reduced availability of bases following the success of caravan sales in 2017. The gross margin has increased from 58.0% to 63.5%. This is a result of a planned shift away from dependency on ageing letting chalet units towards caravan/lodge holiday homes owned by third parties who pay an annual pitch fee, rather than the company holding significant levels of increasingly high maintenance, end of life rental chalet accommodation. Operating profit has decreased by £78k due to increased repair costs to maintain the standard of the parks. An exceptional loss on disposal of fixed assets of £323k is presented on the face of the profit and loss account. This reflects the first phase of existing chalet demolition at Riviera Bay which are being replaced by a development of 72 bases for lodges and a new central complex.

There has continued to be a high level of development spend in the current year to further develop the parks in line with strategic aims. The majority of capital spend has been funded by trading reserves. The overall financial position has improved in line with trading results and the current position includes substantial amounts of advance bookings which is positive for the coming season.

The directors consider the key financial performance indicators to be turnover and operating profit—these can be found on page 7. Other performance measures considered regularly by the directors include the number of empty bases at the Landscove park with only 12 empty at the year end (28 in 2017) and the number of caravan sales with 50 being achieved against a budget of 49. The performance measures are in line with expectations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks impacting the company come from competition within the holiday market. Risk mitigation in the business model is about balancing the creation of a strong pitch fee income flow with focused and progressive holiday home sales. The business model also focuses on maintaining the on-site facilities, which are under constant upgrade to meet customer expectations, at the same time as controlling operational costs.

Approved by the Board on 16/10/18 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr L M P Hutchings

Director

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 January 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2018.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr R A Hardick

Mr L M P Hutchings

Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans, trade debtors, trade creditors and cash balances. The board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing the related risks and they are summarised below:

Credit risk

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit risk by using policies derived to accommodate customer needs but also to avoid ageing and irrecoverable debt. There is no significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties.

Interest rate risk

The company has bank loans to fund long term developments. An element of the loans that the company holds have a fixed interest rate and an element have a variable rate. This provides a restriction on the impact of varying rates ensuring the company is not significantly affected by volatility in that area.

Cash flow risk

The parks have significant periods when they are not operational due to the seasonality of the operations. Cash flow risks arising from this are mitigated by maintaining a certain level of annual site fees which are payable in advance of the season. In season cashflow is managed by advance holiday bookings which ensure payment is received before the direct costs are incurred.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Mr L M P Hutchings

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Landscove Holidays Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Landscove Holidays Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and 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 31 January 2018 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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Landscove Holidays Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and 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 our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], 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 to the Members of Landscove Holidays 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.

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 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.

Amy Edwards (Senior Statutory Auditor)
PKF Francis Clark, Statutory Auditor

Centenary House Peninsula Park Rydon Lane Exeter EX2 7XE

Date: 22 October 2018

Profit and Loss Account

Year Ended 31 January 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	6,199,928	6,890,040
Cost of sales		(2,263,199)	(2,890,991)
Gross profit		3,936,729	3,999,049
Administrative expenses		(3,184,625)	(3,168,854)
Operating profit	5	752,104	830,195
Exceptional loss on disposal of fixed assets	4	(323,171)	-
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(87,646)	(91,907)
Profit before tax		341,287	738,288
Taxation	9	(144,417)	(162,017)
Profit for the financial year		196,870	576,271

Balance Sheet

31 January 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets	40	0.444.040	0.000.447
Tangible assets Current assets	10	8,144,843	8,292,117
Stocks	11	56,947	59,990
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	12	1,054,437 176,149	564,197 279,031
Cash at bank and in hand		1,287,533	903,218
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,275,202)	(1,068,542)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		12,331	(165,324)
Total assets less current liabilities		8,157,174	8,126,793
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(2,658,883)	(2,832,372)
Provisions for liabilities	15	(110,000)	(103,000)
Net assets		5,388,291	5,191,421
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	3,009,478	3,009,478
Revaluation reserve		385,026	513,781
Profit and loss account		1,993,787	1,668,162
Total equity		5,388,291	5,191,421

Approved and authorised by the Board on 16/19/18.. and signed on its behalf by:

Mr L M P Hutchings

Director

Company Registration Number: 02844733

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 January 2018

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 February 2016	3,009,478	569,516	1,036,156	4,615,150
Profit for the year	-	-	576,271	576,271
Transfers		(55,735)	55,735	
At 31 January 2017	3,009,478	513,781	1,668,162	5,191,421
At 1 February 2017	3,009,478	513,781	1,668,162	5,191,421
Profit for the year	-	-	196,870	196,870
Transfers		(128,755)	128,755	
At 31 January 2018	3,009,478	385,026	1,993,787	5,388,291

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Centenary House

Peninsula Park Rydon Lane

Exeter

EX2 7XE

The principal place of business is:

Gillard Road

Brixham

TQ5 9EP

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

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. There are no material departures.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The functional currency of Landscove Holidays Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

Landscove Holidays Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102, as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of the parent entity, Ayersmont Limited. It has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its individual financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement, remuneration of key management personnel and financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors have considered the judgements and estimation uncertainties included in these financial statements and the accounting policies applied and concluded that these do not have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements or lead to a risk of causing a material misstatement of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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 if the revision affects that period only, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Caravan sales - revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer which is typically when the caravan is made available to the customer.

Site rents/Bookings/Pitch fees - revenue is recognised over the rental period.

Sundry turnover - all other revenue is recognised when the goods or services have been provided.

Tax

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the balance sheet date unless indicated below. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

A policy of revaluation has previously been applied to freehold property. Upon transition to FRS102 the Company has elected to treat the previously revalued amounts as deemed cost at that date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	2% straight line
Land	not depreciated
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line
Hire fleet	10% straight line

Stocks

Stock for resale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Defined contribution pension obligation

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 January 2018

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

The company holds the following financial instruments:

- · Short term trade and other debtors and creditors;
- · Bank loans:
- · Cash and bank balances; and
- Preference share capital.

All financial instruments are classified as basic.

Recognition and measurement

The company has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement principles in FRS102.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and derecognised when in the case of assets, the contractual rights to cash flows from the assets expire or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or in the case of liabilities, when the company's obligations are discharged, expire or are cancelled.

Except for bank loans, such instruments are initially measured at transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, after taking account of impairment adjustments.

Bank loans are initially measured at transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

2018	2017
L	E.
3,354,523	4,019,329
1,776,364	1,960,936
530,709	364,283
189,519	159,646
348,813	385,846
6,199,928	6,890,040
	3,354,523 1,776,364 530,709 189,519 348,813

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

4 Exceptional loss on disposal of fixed assets

	2018	2017
	£	£
Exceptional loss on disposal of fixed assets	(323,171)	

The company is in the process of significant development at the Riviera Bay site. As a result, there is an exceptional loss on disposal of fixed assets in the year which relates to the demolition of a significant proportion of the existing chalets at the site.

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

2018	2017
£	£
162,670	145,372
(405)	(1,239)
	£ 162,670

6 Auditor's remuneration

		2018 £	2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	,	8,500	8,500

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2018 £	2017
Wages and salaries	969,586	985,708
Social security costs	54,086	51,120
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	2,911	1,259
	1,026,583	1,038,087

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

7 Staff costs (continued)

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Administration and support	NO. 7	NO. 8
Operations	78	88
	85	96
8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2018 £	2017 £
Interest on bank borrowings	80,697	85,907
Preference share dividends	6,000	6,000
Other interest paid	949	<u> </u>
	87,646	91,907
9 Taxation		
Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account		
	2018 £	2017 £
Current taxation		•
Corporation tax	136,000	133,000
Corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	1,417	17
	137,417	133,017
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	7,000	29,000
Tax expense in the income statement	144,417	162,017

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

9 Taxation (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2017 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.16% (2017 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	341,287	738,288
Corporation tax at standard rate	65,391	147,658
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	77,063	25,515
Impact of changing tax rates	(746)	(10,672)
Net under-provision of deferred tax in current and prior year	329	(495)
Net under-provision of corporation tax in current and prior year	1,417	11
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	963	
Total tax charge	144,417	162,017
Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2018		Liability £
Differences between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances		110,000
2017		Liability £
Differences between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances		103,000

No deferred tax is required in relation to the previous revaluation on the freehold property due to the tax base cost being higher than the net book value of the assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 January 2018

10 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Hire fleet £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 February 2017	8,304,430	246,761	4,305	31,254	81,760	8,668,510
Additions	198,703	28,599	2,201	11,857	-	241,360
Disposals	(231,978)	-			(7,139)	(239,117)
At 31 January 2018	8,271,155	275,360	6,506	43,111	74,621	8,670,753
Depreciation						
At 1 February 2017	306,135	43,455	2,252	7,256	17,295	376,393
Charge for the year	126,353	24,675	1,054	3,126	7,462	162,670
Eliminated on disposal	(11,627)				(1,526)	(13,153)
At 31 January 2018	420,861	68,130	3,306	10,382	23,231	525,910
Carrying amount						
At 31 January 2018	7,850,294	207,230	3,200	32,729	51,390	8,144,843
At 31 January 2017	7,998,295	203,306	2,053	23,998	64,465	8,292,117

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

11	Sto	cks

Stocks	2018 £ 56,947	2017 £ 59,990
The cost of stock expensed is shown as cost of sales.		
12 Debtors		
	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	110,341	40,333
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	18,502
Other debtors	864,786	422,884
Prepayments	79,310	82,478
	1,054,437	564,197
13 Creditors		
	2018	2017
No	te £	£
Due within one year		
Loans and borrowings	4 173,489	17,628
Amounts due to group undertakings	69,498	-
Corporation tax	51,000	133,000
Social security and other taxes	32,970	13,223
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	254	131
Other creditors	62,423	47,722
Accruals and deferred income	885,568	856,838
	1,275,202	1,068,542
Due after one year		
Loans and borrowings 14	2,658,883	2,832,372

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

14 Loans and borrowings

	2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings	173,489	17,628
Non-current loans and borrowings	2018 £	2017 £
Bank borrowings Redeemable preference shares	2,558,883 100,000	2,732,372 100,000
	2,658,883	2,832,372

Bank borrowings are secured on the assets of the company by way of a fixed charge over freehold property and a floating charge over all other assets.

Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after more than five years:

	2018	2017
·	£	£
After more than five years by instalments	1,808,045	1,886,218

Bank loans and overdrafts after five years

There are two bank loans in place. One with an interest rate at 1.95% over the base rate and the other is fixed at 1.55% over the commercial banking rate at the inception of the loan. Loans are repayable in equal monthly instalments beginning in January 2018 and ending in 2030.

15 Deferred tax and other provisions

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 February 2017	103,000	103,000
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	7,000	7,000
At 31 January 2018	110,000	110,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2018

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2018 £	No.	2017 £
Preference shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,009,478	3,009,478	3,009,478	3,009,478
	3,109,478	3,109,478	3,109,478	3,109,478

Preference shares are presented within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year and ordinary shares are presented in equity.

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Preference share capital has the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

The rights of the preference shareholders include entitlements to receive a non-cumulative preferential dividend of a sum equal to 6% of the par value of such shares per annum, such dividend to be paid in arrears on 1 July and 31 December each year. The shareholders are entitled on a winding up or otherwise to a repayment of £1 per share together with the sum equal to any arrears or accruals of the dividends on the preference shares.

The preference shares are not convertible and have no voting rights except in relation to the following situations:

- upon a proposal to reduce the share capital of the company;
- upon a proposal that affects the rights attached to the preference shares;
- · upon a proposal to wind up the company;
- upon a proposal for the disposal of whole of the property, business and undertaking of the company when the dividend on the preference shares is in arrears; and
- during the winding up of the company.

When preference shareholders do have the right to vote, this is on the basis of one vote per share in a poll or one vote per shareholder in a show of hands.

17 Commitments

Capital commitments

The company was committed to redevelopment work at the Riviera Bay site at the year end. The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £628,216 (2017 - £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements Year Ended 31 January 2018

18 Contingent liabilities

The company has previously made contributions to an Employee Benefit Trust totalling £537,000. These arrangements were under investigation at the year end by HMRC who were seeking to assess payroll taxes upon these contributions. Negotiations were ongoing with HMRC and disclosure over the eventual financial impact of this investigation would be severely prejudicial to the company's position. The arrangement has been settled since the year end and there are no liabilities arising for the company.

19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent is Ayersmont Limited, this is the largest and smallest group within which the results of the Company are consolidated.

The registered address of Ayersmont Limited is the same as that of Landscove Holidays Limited as disclosed in note 1.