Skegness Pier Company Limited

Directors' report and financial statements Registered number 00012745 31 December 2006

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Company information

Directors

WRC Mitchell

CSL Wılkınson

Secretary

CSL Wilkinson

Registered office

Skegness Pier Grand Parade Skegness Lincolnshire PE25 2UE

Registered in England and Wales number 00012745

Auditor

KPMG LLP

St Nicholas House

Park Row Nottingham NG1 6FQ

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of entertainment to members of the public

Business review

The result for the year was acceptable taking account of the weather and sport factors. The directors expect a similar result for 2007

Dividend

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2005 £nil)

Market value of land and buildings

The directors consider that the market value of the company's freehold property is in excess of the amount at which it is stated in the financial statements

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who were in office during the year were

WRC Mitchell

CSL Wilkinson

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditor

A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG LLP as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

By order of the board

CSL Wilkinson

Secretary 1

14 September 2007

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

The financial statements are required by law to 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 judgments and 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP

St Nicholas House Park Row NOTTINGHAM NG1 6FQ

Independent auditors' report to the members of Skegness Pier Company Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Skegness Pier Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 3

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

Perma Le P Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

14 September 2007

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	2006 £	2005 £
Turnover	2	1,929,067	2,013,975
Cost of sales		(266,733)	(276,595)
Gross profit		1,662,334	1,737,380
Administrative expenses		(1,511,748)	(1,512,564)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	150,586	224,816
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(37,689)	(69,268)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	13	112,897	155,548
Retained profit brought forward		2,071,735	1,916,187
Retained profit carried forward		2,184,632	2,071,735

In both the current and preceding year, the company made no material acquisitions and had no discontinued operations

There were no recognised gains or losses in either the current or preceding year other than those disclosed in the profit and loss account

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2006

	Note	£	2006 £	£	2005 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7		1,463,422		1,496,850
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8 9	21,419 696,212 94,590		39,856 579,084 73,960	
		812,221		692,900	
Creditors. amounts falling due within one year	10	(26,469)		(53,473)	
Net current assets			785,752		639,427
Total assets less current liabilities			2,249,174		2,136,277
Net assets			2,249,174		2,136,277
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account Other reserves Profit and loss account	12		60,718 3,572 252 2,184,632		60,718 3,572 252 2,071,735
Shareholders' funds	13		2,249,174		2,136,277

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 14 September 2007 and were signed on its behalf by

WRC Mitchell

Director

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Principal accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

Cash flow statement

Under FRS 1 (Revised), the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost Depreciation has been provided at rates appropriate to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows

Freehold property

Plant and machinery

Fixtures, fittings and sundry equipment

Amusement machines and game equipment

25%

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19

Classification of financial instruments issued by the company

Following the adoption of FRS 25, financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholders' funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions

- a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company, and
- b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a nonderivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of interest payable and similar charges Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified as part of shareholders' funds (see dividends policy), are dealt with as appropriations in the reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable in respect of goods and services supplied to customers, excluding value

Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' funds

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements

2 Turnover

Turnover is all attributable to the provision of entertainment in the United Kingdom

3 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors)	2006 Number	2005 Number
during the year was as follows	Number	Number
Management	1	1
Administration	2	2
General operatives	41	42
	44	45
		£
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows	£	L
Wages and salaries	477,606	476,698
Social security costs	36,113	35,819
	513,719	512,517
4 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
	2006	2005
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging the following		
Depreciation	337,807	360,656
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	9,630	5,187
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit of these financial statements	5,275	4,800
		

5 Emoluments of directors

The emoluments of the directors, including benefits in kind and pension contributions, were £nil (2005 £nil) The remuneration of all directors is shown in the financial statements of the parent undertaking, Mitchell Leisure Investments Limited

6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Tayation based on the publit on ordinary activities is as follows	2006 £	2005 £,
Taxation based on the profit on ordinary activities is as follows Corporation tax at 19% (2005 30%) Adjustments in respect of prior periods	35,438 2,670	72,590 -
Total current tax charge	38,108	72,590
Deferred taxation - current year (see note 11)	(419)	(3,322)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	37,689	69,268

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

The current tax charge for the year is higher (2005 higher) than the rate of corporation tax in the UK for small companies of 19% (2005 standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30%). The differences are explained below 2006.

	2006 £	2005 £
Current tax reconciliation Profit on ordinary activities before tax	150,586	224,816
Current tax at 19% (2005 30%)	28,611	67,445
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for the year in excess of capital allowances and loss on disposal of assets Marginal relief Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	805 6,022 2,670	1,607 12,110 (8,572)
Total current tax charge	38,108	72,590

7 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery	Total £
Cost At I January 2006 Additions Disposals Transfers	1,195,556 73,107 -	3,910,039 312,645 (191,959) 9,390	5,105,595 385,752 (191,959) 9,390
At 31 December 2006	1,268,663	4,040,115	5,308,778
Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2006 Charge in the year Disposals Transfers	388,200 25,077	3,220,545 312,730 (110,489) 9,293	3,608,745 337,807 (110,489) 9,293
At 31 December 2006	413,277	3,432,079	3,845,356
Net book value At 31 December 2006	855,386	608,036	1,463,422
At 31 December 2005	807,356	689,494	1,496,850
8 Stocks		2006 £	2005 £
Raw materials and consumables Prize stock		12,102 9,317	27,709 12,147
		21,419	39,856
9 Debtors			
		2006 £	2005 £
Amounts owed by parent undertaking Prepayments and accrued income Deferred tax (see note 11)		666,883 24,771 4,558	555,409 19,536 4,139
		696,212	579,084
	•		

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2006 £	2005 £
Corporation tax	16,295	47,915
Sundry creditors Accruals and deferred income	94 10,080	94 5,464
	26,469	53,473
11 Deferred tax		
Movements on the deferred taxation provision during the year were as follows		
	2006 £	2005 £
Balance at 1 January Credit to the profit and loss account in the year (see note 6)	4,139 419	817 3,322
Balance at 31 December	4,558	4,139
The elements of deferred taxation are as follows		
	2006 £	2005 £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	4,558	4,139
12 Called up share capital		
Number of shares	2006 £	2005 £
Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each 42,860	42,860	42,860
'A' ordinary shares of 25p each 71,432 Convertible preferred ordinary shares of 50p each 28,574	17,858 14,287	17,858 14,287
	75,005	75,005
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each 'A' ordinary shares of 25p each 71,432	42,860 17,858	42,860 17,858
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	60,718	60,718

13 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2006 £	2005 £
Profit for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds	112,897 2,136,277	155,548 1,980,729
Closing shareholders' funds	2,249,174	2,136,277

14 Contingencies

Under a group registration for value added tax the company is jointly and severally liable for value added tax due by other undertakings within the group. At 31 December 2006 the total liability under this registration amounted to £44,780 (2005 £25,009)

The company has secured the bank overdraft and the bank loan of the group via a cross guarantee between all members of the group, with the potential liability being £1,541,944 (2005 £1,501,223)

15 Capital commitments

There was a commitment for capital expenditure at 31 December 2006 of £nil (2005 £67,522)

16 Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitchell Leisure Investments Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group. The consolidated financial statements of UK Piers Limited, within which this company is included, can be obtained from the address given in note 17.

17 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate controlling parent is UK Piers Limited which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales Copies of group financial statements are available from Skegness Pier, Skegness, Lincolnshire, PE25 2UE