

Company registration number 596765 (England and Wales)

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Richard Anthony
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 10

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,467		107,990
Investment property	5		150,000		150,000
Investments	6		59,100		100
			<u>211,567</u>		<u>258,090</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	14,884,873		21,373,458	
Cash at bank and in hand		79,914		1,868	
		<u>14,964,787</u>		<u>21,375,326</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(5,574,941)</u>		<u>(7,776,888)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>9,389,846</u>		<u>13,598,438</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>9,601,413</u>		<u>13,856,528</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>(3,093,087)</u>		<u>(3,093,087)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>6,508,326</u></u>		<u><u>10,763,441</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		188,000		188,000
Other reserves			12,000		12,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>6,308,326</u>		<u>10,563,441</u>
Total equity			<u><u>6,508,326</u></u>		<u><u>10,763,441</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms H E King
Director

Company Registration No. 596765

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kings Leisure Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor Gadd House, Arcadia Avenue, London, N3 2JU.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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:

Plant and equipment	10% straight line
Aircraft	10% straight line
Computers	33.3% straight line

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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.6 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

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.

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.

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.14 Employee benefit trust

The company has established a Trust with the broad objective of providing benefits to the employees and their dependents, both past and present. The Trustees operate independently of the company and the assets of the Trust are held separately from those of the company. In view of this, and because the assets of the trust have been designated into sub-trusts for specific employees, the assets of the Trust have not been combined with those of the company in these accounts.

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Aircraft £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2021	2,026,684	2,784,023	-	4,810,707
Additions	-	-	3,701	3,701
At 30 September 2022	2,026,684	2,784,023	3,701	4,814,408
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2021	2,026,684	2,676,033	-	4,702,717
Depreciation charged in the year	-	107,990	1,234	109,224
At 30 September 2022	2,026,684	2,784,023	1,234	4,811,941
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2022	-	-	2,467	2,467
At 30 September 2021	-	107,990	-	107,990

5 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	150,000

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

5 Investment property

(Continued)

The investment property comprises a property at 4 North Avenue, Canvey Island. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on 30 September 2022 by independent, professional valuers. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100
Other investments other than loans	59,000	-
	<u>59,100</u>	<u>100</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £	Other investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2021	100	-	100
Additions	-	59,000	59,000
	<u>100</u>	<u>59,000</u>	<u>59,100</u>
At 30 September 2022	100	59,000	59,100
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2022	100	59,000	59,100
	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
At 30 September 2021	100	-	100

7 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	1,871,960	1,770,543
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,288,634
Other debtors	13,002,144	18,314,281
Prepayments and accrued income	10,769	-
	<u>14,884,873</u>	<u>21,373,458</u>

Included within other debtors above are related party balances amounting to £12,680,435 (2021 - £18,237,792) as disclosed in full in note 11 below and an amount of £321,709 (2021 - £76,489) owed by third parties.

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	48,231	-
Corporation tax	3,990,242	900,134
Other taxation and social security	10,900	608,283
Other creditors	542,583	5,285,486
Accruals and deferred income	982,985	982,985
	<u>5,574,941</u>	<u>7,776,888</u>

Included within other creditors above are related party balances amounting to £502,583 (2021 - £5,245,486) as disclosed in full in note 11 below with an amount of £40,000 (2021 - £40,000) owed to third parties.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax	<u>3,093,087</u>	<u>3,093,087</u>

The above amount relates to a tax liability that has been deferred by the sale proceeds being invested in to an allowable asset.

10 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>188,000</u>	<u>188,000</u>	<u>188,000</u>	<u>188,000</u>

11 Related party transactions

KINGS LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

11 Related party transactions

(Continued)

As at the balance sheet date the following amounts were owed to the company by the following individuals and companies:

	2022	2021
	£	£
J G King	104,711	0
C B King	673,136	564,761
H W King	4,716,574	4,782,485
L King	126,796	123,302
J Fisher	450,000	0
Kings Aviation Limited	0	1,288,634
Pemican Limited	0	4,471,756
Thorney Bay Park Limited	0	7,564,907
Sandy Bay Developments Limited	2,249,939	603,396
Sandy Bay Resorts Limited	184,972	185,111
T B Developments Limited	0	11,560
Thorney Bay Developments Limited	0	17,931
Pemican Developments Limited	301,513	0
Steve's Radio Cars Limited	282,649	62,283
Autoclassic Limited	2,820,252	0
Nairn Consultancy	769,893	0

Additionally, the following amounts were owed by the company to the following individuals and companies:

	2022	2021
	£	£
J G King	0	637,250
H E King	0	72,601
S Palmer-King	0	150,302
S King	0	2,333,333
Kings Executive Pension Scheme	74,942	820,253
Kings' Children	0	73,804
Nairn Consultancy	0	730,302
Clear Springs Management	427,641	427,641

The above companies are related by virtue of common directorships, shareholding and where the company is the

12 Ultimate controlling party

All of the above balances are unsecured, interest free (with the exception of loans to J G King, C B King, H W King and L King) and repayable on demand.
The directors believe that the ultimate controlling party is Ms H E King by virtue of her directorship and family ties.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.