

STADE DEVELOPMENTS (HASTINGS) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	429,991	513,544
Tangible assets	7	1,987,659	2,295,240
Investments	8	1	1
		<u>2,417,651</u>	<u>2,808,785</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		92,582	64,507
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	419,493	1,595,600
Cash at bank and in hand	10	548,468	565,222
		<u>1,060,543</u>	<u>2,225,329</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,214,306)	(2,574,515)
Net current liabilities		<u>(153,763)</u>	<u>(349,186)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,263,888</u>	<u>2,459,599</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(11,565)	(13,718)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	13	(194,210)	(201,136)
		<u>(194,210)</u>	<u>(201,136)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,058,113</u></u>	<u><u>2,244,745</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	180,999	180,999
Revaluation reserve		497,765	509,488
Profit and loss account		1,379,349	1,554,258
		<u><u>2,058,113</u></u>	<u><u>2,244,745</u></u>

STADE DEVELOPMENTS (HASTINGS) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:01020999

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Mr H C Moreton

Director

Date: 15 June 2020

The notes on pages 5 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 December 2018	180,999	509,488	1,554,258	2,244,745
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(66,752)	(66,752)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(66,752)	(66,752)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(119,880)	(119,880)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(11,723)	11,723	-
Total transactions with owners	-	(11,723)	(108,157)	(119,880)
At 30 November 2019	180,999	497,765	1,379,349	2,058,113

The notes on pages 5 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 December 2017	180,999	-	2,609,441	2,790,440
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,055,183)	(1,055,183)
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property	-	509,488	-	509,488
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	509,488	-	509,488
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	509,488	(1,055,183)	(545,695)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 30 November 2018	180,999	509,488	1,554,258	2,244,745

The notes on pages 5 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

1. General information

Stade Developments (Hastings) Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered number is 01020999 and the registered office address is Studio 5 Rowditch Business Centre, 282 Uttoxeter New Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE22 3LN.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020 and what impact it will have on the ongoing operations of the business. Forecasts have been prepared to cover a range of scenarios, each dependent upon the period of time which the trading site is required to remain closed in line with Government guidance. Some of these scenarios result in losses being forecast for the year to 30 November 2020.

Due to the nature of the business, directors do not expect the value of its assets to degrade. Therefore where there may be a temporary diminution of value, there is no requirement for an impairment to be reflected in these accounts.

Additionally the company is able to rely on financial support of the parent company Cornshire Limited who are willing and able to support.

The directors do not anticipate any material change to the current business model as a result of COVID-19. In light of this, the directors consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income 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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.6 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (CONTINUED)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line and reducing balance methods..

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2%	straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25%	reducing balance
Leasehold improvements	-		over the term of the lease

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of financial position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stock represents prizes held in machines and other items sold during the course of business. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis.

Income generated from machines are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the takings received exceed the cost of stock items.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.15 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

3. Auditors' Information

These financial statements have been audited by Bishop Fleming Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors.

The report includes the following qualification relating to a limitation of scope over the opening inventory and cash balances:

The comparative figures within these financial statements were not audited. As we were not appointed at the time, we did not observe the physical counting of inventories or cash as at 30 November 2018. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities or cash balances held at 30 November 2018, which are included in the comparative balance sheet at £64,507 and £123,159 respectively, by using other audit procedures. Consequently we were unable to determine whether any adjustment to this amount was necessary or whether there was any consequential effect on the Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 November 2019.

The audit report was signed by Mark Munro FCA as senior statutory auditor.

In accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and s444 of the Companies Act 2006, this audit report has not been filed.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 25 (2018: 21).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

5. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	38,371	23,578
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(14,673)	948,524
Total current tax	23,698	972,102
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(19,877)	(127,328)
Adjustments in respect of prior period	12,951	-
Capital gains	-	96,657
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	16,772	941,431
Adjustments in respect of previous periods		

In 2018 a liability of £948,524 was recognised in relation to two provisional rollover relief claims to HMRC amounting to £2,162,003 and £2,544,779. These claims expired on 9 November 2018 and 2 August 2019 respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 December 2018	835,536
	<hr/>
At 30 November 2019	835,536
	<hr/>
Amortisation	
At 1 December 2018	321,992
Charge for the year	83,554
	<hr/>
At 30 November 2019	405,546
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 30 November 2019	429,990
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 November 2018	513,544
	<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation							
At 1 December 2018	801,268	120,784	1,860,537	73,967	635,386	81,863	3,573,805
Additions	-	-	210,113	-	4,207	-	214,320
Disposals	-	-	(183,008)	-	-	-	(183,008)
	801,268	120,784	1,887,642	73,967	639,593	81,863	3,605,117
At 30 November 2019							
Depreciation							
At 1 December 2018	-	2,416	864,005	45,041	305,753	61,352	1,278,567
Charge for the year on owned assets	16,025	8,455	299,088	7,232	83,460	5,128	419,388
Disposals	-	-	(80,497)	-	-	-	(80,497)
	16,025	10,871	1,082,596	52,273	389,213	66,480	1,617,458
At 30 November 2019							
Net book value							
At 30 November 2019	<u>785,243</u>	<u>109,913</u>	<u>805,046</u>	<u>21,694</u>	<u>250,380</u>	<u>15,383</u>	<u>1,987,659</u>
At 30 November 2018	<u>801,268</u>	<u>118,369</u>	<u>996,532</u>	<u>28,927</u>	<u>329,633</u>	<u>20,511</u>	<u>2,295,240</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

7. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Motor vehicles	18,431	24,575
	<u>18,431</u>	<u>24,575</u>

Cost or valuation at 30 November 2019 is as follows:

	Land and buildings £
AT COST	215,118
Third party valuation	<u>586,150</u>
	<u>801,268</u>

The property has been re-valued by the directors having taken appropriate professional advice.

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	215,118	-
Accumulated depreciation	(19,997)	-
	<u>195,121</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value		

8. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 December 2018	1
	<u>1</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>1</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Paignton Pier Company	Ordinary	100 %

9. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	30,999	27,133
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,154,665
Other debtors	240,452	157,424
Prepayments and accrued income	123,202	133,791
S455 tax	24,840	122,587
	<u>419,493</u>	<u>1,595,600</u>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	548,468	565,222
Less: bank overdrafts	(121)	(207)
	<u>548,347</u>	<u>565,015</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

11. Creditors: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	121	207
Bank loans	-	40,000
Other loans	30,607	29,817
Trade creditors	55,587	182,595
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,078	1,130,100
Corporation tax	889,148	972,105
Other taxation and social security	153,998	144,432
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,782	11,023
Other creditors	3,110	8,271
Accruals and deferred income	74,875	55,965
	<u>1,214,306</u>	<u>2,574,515</u>

12. Creditors: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,565	13,718
	<u>11,565</u>	<u>13,718</u>

13. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	201,136
Charged to profit or loss	(6,926)
At end of year	<u>194,210</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**13. Deferred taxation (continued)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	100,363	104,479
Short term timing differences	(85)	-
Capital gains	93,932	96,657
	<u>194,210</u>	<u>201,136</u>

14. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
180,999 (2018: 180,999) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>180,999</u>	<u>180,999</u>

15. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £6,909 (2018: £3,683) . Contributions totalling £803 (2018: £539) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

16. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 November 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	35,000	35,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	144,692	142,192
Later than 5 years	117,123	154,623
	<u>296,815</u>	<u>331,815</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

17. Transactions with directors

Included within other debtors is an amount of £197,211 (2018: £76,243) owed to the company by Mr H C Moreton, a director. Interest has been charged on this balance at 2.5% and there is no fixed date for repayment.

Also included within other debtors is an amount of £38,825 (2018: £36,782) owed to the company by Mr A C Moore, a director. Interest has been charged on this balance at 2.5% and there is no fixed date for repayment.

18. Related party transactions

Included within debtors is an amount of £1,725 (2018: £41,725) owed to the company by the Paignton Pier Chippy Co Limited, a company which fell under common control after the end of the year.

Also included within debtors is an amount of £10,215 (2018: £1,585) owed to the company by LA Enterprises, a company which a director has a close family connection.

No interest has been charged on these balances and there are no fixed dates for repayment.

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.