Registration number: 01536806

# **Altonwood Limited**

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

## **Brebners**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
1 Suffolk Way
Sevenoaks
Kent
TN13 1YL

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** Mrs N L Nugee Mr R O Noades

Mr R O Noades Mr S Hodsdon Mr P G Bevis Mr C G Honeywill Mr I C Granne

Registered office Streete Court

Rooks Nest Park Godstone Surrey RH9 8BY

Auditor Brebners

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

1 Suffolk Way Sevenoaks TN13 1YL

### Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2023.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of an investment holding company.

The company primarily holds investments in subsidiary undertakings which themselves own and manage five well known golf clubs across the South East. The company focuses on the overall efficiency, effectiveness and management of these golf clubs, ensuring accurate reporting of financial performance to the parent company. The company also holds investments in a number of other smaller entities and some investment properties, creating a diverse portfolio

#### Fair review of the business

The loss for the year after tax was £1,028,879 (2022: £720,111) which was consistent with expectations. Net assets decreased in the year to £1,659,290 (2022: £3,088,169).

Turnover is derived from management charges receivable from the subsidiary undertakings, barrellage and rental income. Management fees receivable have increased in line with overall group performance and barrellage income has also increased slightly during the year due to the rise in group catering revenues. However there has been no rental income during the year due to ongoing refurbishment works on the investment properties, one of which is being prepared for a future sale.

Total administrative expenses have increased from £1,271,564 to £1,565,163 as a result of bonus payments and general inflationary increases.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

Financial KPIs	Unit	2023	2022
Turnover	£	448,843	465,581
Percentage change	%	4	5

#### **Non-Financial Key Performance Indicators**

The company seeks to ensure that responsible business practice is fully integrated into the management of all its operations and into the culture of all parts of its business. It believes that the consistent adoption of reasonable business practice is essential for operational excellence which in turn ensures the delivery of its core objective of sustained profitability.

In a company of this size the directors consider there are collectively numerous non-financial performance indicators but that individually none are key.

#### **Operational Risk**

Operational risk is caused by failures in business processes or the systems or physical infrastructures that support them that have potential to result in financial loss or reputation damage. This includes errors, omissions, systems failure, lack of resources or physical assets and deliberate acts such as fraud.

The directors impose continuing self assessment and appraisals along with continually seeking to improve its operating efficiencies and standards.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter-parties will not be able to meet their obligations as they fall due. The company closely monitors outstanding debts from all sources resulting in minimal exposure.

### Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### **Liquidity Risk**

The company ensures that liquidity is maintained and financial obligations are met by monitoring the cash balances daily to ensure it retains flexibility in the management of cash flow. In the event that cash flows would not cover financial obligations the company has credit facilities available.

#### Market Risk

The company is not exposed to significant market risk.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

As the company's transactions are solely designated in Sterling it is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk as its own funds are held on deposit. Interest rates are regularly monitored by the directors. The directors ensure that sufficient resources are available so obligations can be met when they fall due.

#### **Risk Summary**

The directors continuously monitor and respond to changes in the company's risk environment and this has been subject to regular and heightened review processes during Covid-19, so ensuring that the company remains well placed to address operational, reputational, financial and business risks in a timely and appropriate manner.

#### **Future developments**

The directors do not expect there to be any specific future developments in the company's activities or operations.

The company has prepared projected cashflows and budgets that cover the period to 30 April 2024 to ensure it has sufficient working capital for the foreseeable future. The forecast includes a number of assumptions and scenarios.

The directors continue to direct the subsidiary undertakings focusing on making targeted investments in the golf clubs to ensure they maintain their reputation in the South East as renowned golf and leisure clubs. The directors will be investigating ways to increase the number of functions and events held at the clubs throughout the year, thus increasing overall profitability.

Approved by the Board on 14 January 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Hodsdon Director

# Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Directors of the company
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:
Mrs N L Nugee
Mr R O Noades
Mr S Hodsdon
Mr P G Bevis
Mr C G Honeywill
Mr I C Granne
Dividends
Particulars of dividends paid in the year are detailed in note 22 to the financial statements. No final dividend is proposed.
Disclosure of information in the strategic report
The company has chosen in accordance with Section 414C(11) Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Schedule 7 of the large and medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of financial risk management, exposure and future developments.
Directors' liabilities
The group maintains Directors' and Officers' liability insurance for Directors and Officers as permitted by section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.
Disclosure of information to the auditor
Each director has taken 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.
Approved by the director on 14 January 2024 and signed by:
Mr S Hodsdon 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 United Kingdom 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 Altonwood Limited for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Altonwood Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2023, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Statement of Financial Position, 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 30 April 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Altonwood Limited for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### Opinions on other matters 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 5), 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.

#### 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Altonwood Limited for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and the industry in which it operates, we determined that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and UK corporate taxation laws, health and safety legislation and data protection legislation. These risks were communicated to our audit team and we remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit.

We understood how the company is complying with relevant legislation by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We also considered the results of our audit procedures and to what extent these corroborate this understanding and assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement. This included consideration of how fraud might occur and evaluation of management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements.

We designed our audit procedures to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations. Such procedures included, but were not limited to, inspection of any regulatory or legal correspondence; challenging assumptions and judgements made by management; identifying and testing journal entries with a focus on large or unusual transactions as determined based on our understanding of the business; and identifying and assessing the effectiveness of controls in place to prevent and detect fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there remains a risk that a material misstatement may not have been detected, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance with laws and regulations and cannot be expected to detect all instances of non-compliance.

The primary responsibility for the detection and prevention of fraud rests with those responsible for governance and management. The further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the auditor will become aware of it.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment, collusion, omission, misrepresentation or forgery.

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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Altonwood Limited for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

### 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.

.....

Martin Widdowson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Brebners, Statutory Auditor
1 Suffolk Way
Sevenoaks
TN13 1YL

14 January 2024

# Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	<u>3</u>	448,843	465,581
Administrative expenses		(1,565,163)	(1,271,564)
Other operating income	4	<u>-</u>	98
Operating loss	<u>5</u>	(1,116,320)	(805,885)
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	102,618	100,547
Interest payable and similar charges	<u>6</u> <u>7</u>	(245,897)	(159,715)
	-	(143,279)	(59,168)
Loss before tax		(1,259,599)	(865,053)
Taxation	<u>11</u>	230,720	144,942
Loss for the financial year		(1,028,879)	(720,111)
Retained earnings brought forward		3,022,219	3,942,330
Dividends paid	-	(400,000)	(200,000)
Retained earnings carried forward	=	1,593,340	3,022,219

# Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>12</u>	44,738	31,307
Investment property	1 <u>3</u> 14	1,375,000	1,266,071
Investments	<u>14</u>	3,107	3,107
	-	1,422,845	1,300,485
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>15</u>	12,127,992	12,474,159
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>-</u>	505	52
		12,128,497	12,474,211
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>17</u>	(7,054,658)	(5,698,527)
Net current assets	_	5,073,839	6,775,684
Total assets less current liabilities		6,496,684	8,076,169
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>17</u>	(4,724,150)	(4,902,036)
Provisions for liabilities	<u>19</u>	(113,244)	(85,964)
Net assets	=	1,659,290	3,088,169
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		54,300	54,300
Share premium reserve		6,750	6,750
Capital redemption reserve		4,900	4,900
Retained earnings	-	1,593,340	3,022,219
Shareholders' funds		1,659,290	3,088,169
Approved and authorised by the Board on 14 January 2024	= 4 and signed on its behalf by:		
Mr R O Noades	Mr S Hodsdon		
Director	Director		

Company registration number: 01536806

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### 1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: Streete Court Rooks Nest Park Godstone Surrey RH9 8BY

The principal activity of the company is that of an investment holding company.

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except any items disclosed in the accounting policies as being shown at fair value and are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### 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.

### **Disclosure Exemptions**

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Altonwood Holdings Limited which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

(a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.

#### Group accounts not prepared

The entity has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that it is a wholly-owned subsidiary company of the parent undertaking, Altonwood Holdings Limited. The financial statements therefore include information about the company and not the group.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### Going concern

The company made a loss for the year ended 30 April 2022 but had net assets at that date of £3.131.504.

At 30 April 2022 a net amount of £6,385,158 was due from other group undertakings and the company has committed to continue to support these undertakings whilst they require working capital.

The company remains dependent upon these undertakings to provide funds to ensure it can meet its capital repayments and interest obligations on the long term borrowings and to meet its fixed overheads and the directors have assessed that the undertakings remain in a position to do so.

On the basis of the above, and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. Key assumptions and other estimation uncertainties provide a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

Judgements and estimates that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. The company exercises judgement to determine these useful lives and residual values.

Investment Properties are reflected at their fair value. The directors exercise their judgement, two of whom of chartered surveyors to determine the fair value.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of management services in the ordinary course of the company's activities, together with rental income receivable. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Turnover in respect of management services to group undertakings is recognised as services are provided. Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis and other income is recognised when the company becomes contractually entitled.

#### **Government grants**

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in other income in the same period as the related expenditure.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### Tax

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

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position 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.

#### 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
Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate 25% straight line 25% straight line

#### Investment property

Investment property is shown at fair value. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

### Finance leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Assets held under hire purchase contracts are capitalised at the lesser of fair value or present value of minimum lease payments in the statement of financial position. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. A corresponding liability is recognised at the same value in the statement of financial position. The asset is then depreciated over its useful life.

The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge recognised in the income statement and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method. The finance charge in each period is allocated so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

## 3 Revenue

T1 1 ' 6 ()			12 1 11	
I ne analysis of the comban	vis revenue for the	vear from confinuing.	operations wholly	y derived in the UK is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Rendering of services	415,008	413,076
Rental income from investment property	· <del>-</del>	26,034
Other revenue	33,835	26,471
	448,843	465,581
4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Government grants	9	8
5 Operating loss		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation expense	10,805	6,736
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	20,223	20,448
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(9,689)
6 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2023 £	2022 £
Net changes in fair value	102,074	100,000
Other finance income	544	547
	102,618	100,547
7 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	245,897	144,962
Interest expense on other finance liabilities		14,753
	245,897	159,715

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

### 8 Staff costs

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	993,513	859,703
Social security costs	141,805	121,207
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	16,191	14,942
Other employee expense	26,920	36,869
	1,178,429	1,032,721

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

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Administration and support	11	8
Maintenance	8	8
Management	4	4
	23	20

#### 9 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

£	£
780,554	665,162
8,041	7,881
788,595	673,043
	8,041

During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	4	4

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration	373,941	329,328
Contributions paid to money purchase pension schemes	1,321	1,321

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

Audit of these financial statements 2016 19,000  Chief fees to auditors  Nutril of financial statements of subsidiary undertakings 34,00 29,000 Taxation compliance services 1,00 1,000 Taxation compliance services 1,00 2,000 Taxation compliance services 1,00 1,000 Taxation compliance services 1,00 2,000 Taxation compliance services 1,000 Taxation compliance services 1,000 Taxation  11 Taxation  Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement  Current taxation UK corporation tax  Peferred taxation UK corporation tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%). The tax con profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below: The tax con profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below: The tax con profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below: The tax con profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax control tax in the UK (2022 - 19%). The tax cont	10 Auditor's remuneration		
Other fees to auditors           Audit of financial statements of subsidiary undertakings         34,500         29,000           Taxation compliance services         1,000         1,000           All other non-audit services         1,950         2,800           37,450         32,800           11 Taxation           Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement           2023         2022           £         £           Current taxation           UK corporation tax         (258,000)         (190,087)           Deferred taxation           Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (145,942)           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (146,942)           Tax receipt in the income statement         (203,720)         (160,000)           Tax receipt			
Audit of financial statements of subsidiary undertakings         34,500         29,000           Taxation compliance services         1,000         1,000           All other non-audit services         1,950         2,800           37,450         32,800           11 Taxation           Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement         2023         2022         £           Current taxation         (258,000)         (190,087)           Deferred taxation         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at no profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at no profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at no profit before tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%).           Loss before tax         (144,942)         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160	Audit of these financial statements	20,500	19,000
Audit of financial statements of subsidiary undertakings         34,500         29,000           Taxation compliance services         1,000         1,000           All other non-audit services         1,950         2,800           37,450         32,800           11 Taxation           Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement         2023         2022         £           Current taxation         (258,000)         (190,087)           Deferred taxation         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at no profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at no profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at no profit before tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%).           Loss before tax         (144,942)         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160	Other fees to auditors		
### All other non-audit services ### 1,950	Audit of financial statements of subsidiary undertakings	34,500	29,000
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11 Taxation         2023 2022 £ £         £ £         Current taxation         UK corporation tax       (258,000) (190,087)         Deferred taxation         Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences       27,280 45,145         Tax receipt in the income statement       (230,720) (144,942)         The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%).       We standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the	All other non-audit services	1,950	2,800
Current taxation         2023 g E         2022 g E           Current taxation         UK corporation tax         (258,000)         (190,087)           Deferred taxation         Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%).           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate         2023         2022         £         £           Loss before tax         (1,259,599)         (865,053)         (164,360)         11,808         2,317         13,000         11,808         2,317         13,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000		37,450	32,800
Current taxation         2023 g E         2022 g E           Current taxation         UK corporation tax         (258,000)         (190,087)           Deferred taxation         Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%).           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate         2023         2022         £         £           Loss before tax         (1,259,599)         (865,053)         (164,360)         11,808         2,317         13,000         11,808         2,317         13,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000         14,000			
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Current taxation         (258,000)         (190,087)           Deferred taxation         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate of corporation tax at standard rate (2023	Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement		
Deferred taxation         27,280         45,145           Tax receipt in the income statement         (230,720)         (144,942)           The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19,49% (2022 - 19%).           The differences are reconciled below:         2023 £         2022 £           Loss before tax         (1,259,599)         (865,053)           Corporation tax at standard rate         (245,535)         (164,360)           Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)         11,808         2,317           Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation         22,904         36,101           Effect of fair value adjustment         (19,897)         (19,000)			
Deferred taxation Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences  Tax receipt in the income statement  (230,720) (144,942)  The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below:  2023 2022 £ £ Loss before tax  (1,259,599) (865,053)  Corporation tax at standard rate  Corporation tax at standard rate  (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  Total tax credit	Current taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences 27,280 45,145  Tax receipt in the income statement 230,720 (144,942)  The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below:  2023 2022 £ £ £  Loss before tax  Corporation tax at standard rate  Corporation tax at standard rate  Corporation tax at standard rate  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  Total tax credit	UK corporation tax	(258,000)	(190,087)
Tax receipt in the income statement  (230,720) (144,942)  The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%).  The differences are reconciled below:  2023 2022 £ £  Loss before tax  (1,259,599) (865,053)  Corporation tax at standard rate  (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  Total tax credit	Deferred taxation		
The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below:    2023	Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	27,280	45,145
The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%).  The differences are reconciled below:  2023 2022 £ £  Loss before tax  (1,259,599) (865,053)  Corporation tax at standard rate  (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  11,808 2,317  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  22,904 36,101  Effect of fair value adjustment  (19,897) (19,000)	Tax receipt in the income statement	(230 720)	(144 942)
standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%).  The differences are reconciled below:  2023 £ £ £  Loss before tax  (1,259,599) (865,053)  Corporation tax at standard rate  (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) 11,808 2,317  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation Effect of fair value adjustment  (19,897) (19,000)		(200,120)	(144,542)
Loss before tax  (1,259,599) (865,053)  Corporation tax at standard rate  (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  (19,897) (19,000)  Total tax credit	standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.49% (2022 - 19%).	x in the UK (2022 - h	igher than the
Loss before tax  (1,259,599) (865,053)  Corporation tax at standard rate  (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  (19,897) (19,000)		2023	2022
Corporation tax at standard rate (245,535) (164,360)  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) 11,808 2,317  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation 22,904 36,101  Effect of fair value adjustment (19,897) (19,000)  Total tax credit		£	£
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  Total tax credit  2,317  (19,897)  (19,000)	Loss before tax	(1,259,599)	(865,053)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)  Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation  Effect of fair value adjustment  Total tax credit  2,317  22,904 36,101  (19,897) (19,000)	Corporation tax at standard rate	(245,535)	(164,360)
Effect of fair value adjustment (19,897) (19,000)  Total tax credit	Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	11,808	2,317
Total tax credit	Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	22,904	36,101
Total tax credit (230,720) (144,942)	Effect of fair value adjustment	(19,897)	(19,000)
<u>(230,720)</u> <u>(144,942)</u>	Total tax credit		
		(230,720)	(144,942)

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

## Deferred tax

2023	Asset £	Liability £
Accelerated capital allowances	-	4,985
Revaluation of investment property		108,259
		113,244
2022	Asset £	Liability £
Accelerated capital allowances	-	365
Revaluation of investment property	<u>-</u>	85,599
		85,964

## 12 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2022	69,917	82,439	152,356
Additions	13,236	11,000	24,236
At 30 April 2023	83,153	93,439	176,592
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2022	66,482	54,567	121,049
Charge for the year	2,905	7,900	10,805
At 30 April 2023	69,387	62,467	131,854
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2023	13,766	30,972	44,738
At 30 April 2022	3,435	27,872	31,307

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

### 13 Investment properties

	2023 £
Fair Value	
At 1 May 2022	1,266,071
Additions	6,855
Fair value adjustments	102,074
At 30 April 2023	1,375,000

The investment properties are reflected at fair value at 30 April 2023, as estimated by the directors, two of whom are Chartered Surveyors at an amount of £1,375,000.

#### 14 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

2023 £	2022 £
3,107	3,107
	£
	3,107
	3,107
_	3,107
_	3,107
	£

### **Details of undertakings**

Details of the investments in which the company directly holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

Subsidiary undertakings	Holding	Proportion of vand share	
		2023	2022
Country & Metropolitan Investments Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Noood Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Noood London Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Streete Court Leisure Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Surrey National Golf Club Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
The Addington Golf Club Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
The Novello Collection Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
The Novello Wool Shop Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Westerham Golf Club Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Woldingham Golf Club Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
Zinckirk Properties Limited	Ordinary	100%	100%
The registered office of all of the above is; Streete Court, Rooks	Nest Park, Godstone, S	Surrey, RH9 8BY.	
15 Debtors			
		2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors		7,620	9,093
Amounts owed by group undertakings		10,889,076	11,365,354
Other debtors		1,180,605	1,070,378
Prepayments		50,691	29,334
Total current trade and other debtors		42 427 002	42 474 450
		12,127,992	12,474,159
16 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2023	2022
Cash on hand		<b>£</b> 505	<b>£</b> 52
Bank overdrafts		(807,453)	(98,812)
Total control of control to the de-			

(806,948) Page 21 (98,760)

Total cash and cash equivalents

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

17 Creditors			
	Note	2023 £	2022 £
	Note	£.	τ.
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>18</u>	1,266,086	557,445
Trade creditors		41,938	42,257
Amounts due to group undertakings		5,636,109	5,017,265
Social security and other taxes		99,032	70,613
Other payables		2,793	2,747
Accrued expenses		8,700	8,200
	_	7,054,658	5,698,527
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	18	4,724,150	4,902,036
18 Loans and borrowings			
		2023 £	2022 £
Non-current loans and borrowings			
B 11			
Bank loans	_	4,724,150	4,902,036
Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after	more than five years:	4,724,150	4,902,036
	more than five years:	4,724,150 2023 £	4,902,036 2022 £
	more than five years:	2023	2022
Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after	more than five years:	2023 £	2022 £
Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after	more than five years:	2023 £ 2,925,048	2022 £ 3,067,506
Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after the following amount due after the following amounts	more than five years:	<b>2023</b> £ 2,925,048	<b>2022</b> £ 3,067,506
Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after	more than five years:	2023 £ 2,925,048 2023 £	2022 £ 3,067,506 2022 £
Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after the following amount due after the following amounts	more than five years:	2023 £ 2,925,048	2022 £ 3,067,506

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed charge over certain investment properties owned by the company and by a fixed and floating charge over the other assets and undertakings of the company.

1,266,086

557,445

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### 19 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 May 2022	85,964	85,964
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	27,280	27,280
At 30 April 2023	113,244	113,244

#### 20 Pension and other schemes

## Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £16,191 (2022 - £14,942).

#### 21 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	54,300	54,300	54,300	54,300

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital.

#### 22 Dividends

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interim dividend of £7.37 (2022 - £3.68) per ordinary share	400,000	200,000

### 23 Commitments, guarantees and contingencies

#### Contingencies

The company has jointly guaranteed the group's bank loan and overdraft facilities. No amount was outstanding at 30 April 2023 and the guarantee is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the company. No liability is expected to arise from this guarantee.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2023

#### **Operating leases**

The total of future minimum lease payments not reflected in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Not later than one year	18,139	7,783
Later than one year and not later than five years	18,689	6,923
	36,828	14,706

#### 24 Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes an amount of £519,637 (2022: £440,223) which is non-distributable.

#### 25 Related party transactions

#### Key management personnel

The directors are considered to be key management personnel. Directors remuneration is shown in note 9.

#### Transactions with directors

At 30 April 2023 an amount of £30,172 (2022: £6,910) was due from directors. During the year there were advances of £91,941 and repayments of £69,132. Interest charged in the year amounted to £453 (2022: £547) at 2% pa. There are no agreed repayment terms.

#### Summary of transactions with subsidiaries

Exemption has been taken under FRS 102, paragraph 33.1A not to disclose transactions or amounts falling due with companies that are wholly owned within the group.

#### Transactions with related parties

At 30 April 2023 an amount of £1,148,100 (2022: £1,063,468) was due to the company from other companies over which one of the directors exercises significant control.

#### 26 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent is Altonwood Holdings Limited.

Ultimate control vests with The Trustees of the Ron Noades Childrens Trust and The Ron Noades Trust for his Wife Novello.

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.