TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Jewell

T Payne D Smith A Wardle

Company number 02265205

Registered office 1 Northgate Road

Linthorpe Middlesbrough TS5 5NW

Auditors RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants 1 St James' Gate Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 4AD

Bankers Yorkshire Bank Plc

7 Linthorpe Road Middlesbrough TS1 1RF

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of lottery organiser, charity shopkeeper and fundraiser. Following the year end, the fundraising and marketing activities were transferred from the subsidiary company to the parent charitable company. Moving forward, this leaves retail and lottery activities in the subsidiary company.

Review of the business

The profit for the year amounted to £552,141 (2019 - £399,116). Gift aid of £495,501 in the year was paid to the charitable parent company, Teesside Hospice Care Foundation (Registered Charity number 512875).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

E Criddle resigned 23/10/19
B Footitt resigned 23/10/19
J L Fysh resigned 23/10/19

J L Fysh R Jewell

T Payne

D Smith appointed 23/10/19
T A Waites resigned 25/09/19
A Wardle appointed 23/10/19

Secretary

The company is not required to have a formal company secretary post and as such the following change took place during the year:

E M Turner

resigned 23/10/19

Auditor

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board

T Payne Director

Date 27.08.2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law 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 then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

District Control

02.09.20

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

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

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED CONTINUED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

ESM Like Audit LLP

LUCY ROBSON (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 St James' Gate

Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 4AD

Date onlogiza

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	Continued	operations	Discon operat			
		2020 £	2019 £	2020 £	2019 £	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		1,507,521	1,509,512	321,367	275,481	1,828,888	1,784,993
Cost of sales		(670,322)	(685,422)	(201,107)	(170,114)	(871,429)	(855,536)
Gross profit		837,199	824,090	120,260	105,367	957,459	929,457
Administrative expenses		(392,679)	(374,421)	(167,639)	(157,277)	(560,318)	(531,698)
Other operating Income		155,000				155,000	_
Operating profit	2	599,520	449,669	(47,379)	(51,910)	552,141	397,759
Taxation	3		1,357_	<u> </u>		•.	1,357
Profit for the financial year		599,520	451,026	(47,379)	(51,910)	552,141	399,116

^{*}Discontinued Operations - Note 12

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	 .		2020		2019
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		38,082		-
Current assets					
Stocks		25,290		15,071	
Debtors	6	206,528		53,675	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	80,448	_	137,513	
		312,266		206,259	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7 _	(215,976)	_	(128,527)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			96,290		77,732
Total assets less current liabilities			134,372		77,732
Provisions for liabilities	8		-		-
Net assets			134,372		77,732
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			134,370		77,730
Shareholder's funds			134,372		77,732

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

The financial statements on pages 5 to 14 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issues on 21...HJA.2430.... and are signed on its behalf by:

Director

R. M. JEWELL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Balance at 1 April 2018	2	65,034	65,036
Period ended 31 March 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	_	399,116	399,116
Gift aid distribution		(386,420)	(386,420)
Balance at 31 March 2019	2	77,730	77,732
Period ended 31 March 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	552,141	552,141
Gift aid distribution		(495,501)	(495,501)
Balance at 31 March 2020	2	134,370	134,372

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Northgate Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, TS5 5NW.

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, and under the historical cost convention. 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.

Going Concern

As a result of the global pandemic COVID-19, Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited had to temporarily close all 11 charity shops on the 23/03/20 until further notice from the government. This closure means that the majority of staff have been furloughed and income from charity shops has ceased. The company has been able to access government support from both the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant Fund (in 2019/20) and the Job Retention Scheme. A revised 20/21 budget has been complete since the COVID-19 restrictions were announced which saw restrictions eased in June 2020. Recovery of charity shop income has been forecast gradually across the year. The full effect of COVID-19 is yet to be seen but measures are in place to ensure the financial impact is under constant review. As per note 12 the operations which remain in the Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited in the next financial year are retail and lottery activities.

The Directors have prepared profit and loss and cash flow forecasts and reviewed the company's resources and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services that fall within the company's activities, and includes lottery income, income from shops, and fundraising activities. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Grant income is recognised in the statement of financial activities when the company has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements
Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings

Straight line over life of lease 20-33% per annum straight line 25% per annum 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or, for goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairments of revalued assets are treated as a revaluation loss. All other impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss or, for revalued assets, as a revaluation gain. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a trade debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a trade creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Distribution of profits

The Company has a policy of paying Gift Aid of an amount up to the taxable profits each year to Teesside Hospice Care Foundation, its ultimate parent undertaking. In line with the ICAEW Technical Release 'Tech 16/14BL' the company treats this donation as a distribution of reserves and it is paid either pre year end or within nine months of the year end.

Employee benefits

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

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

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle an obligation for termination benefits is recognised immediately as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term

Rent free periods or other incentives received for entering into an operating lease are accounted for as a reduction to the expense and are recognised, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2	Operating profit				
				2020	2019
	Operating profit for the year is stated af			£ 5.100	£ 25
	RSM UK Audit LLP - Auditor's remunera RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited –			5,100 1,350	5,25 80
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets	Non addit services		6,367	1,25
	Operating lease rentals – land and build	lings		199,219	197,63
					,
}	Taxation	•			
				2020	2019
				£	£
	Deferred tax credit – reversal of timing of	differences		-	1,357
	Employees				
	The average number of persons emplo	yed in the reporting per	iod was:		
				2020	2019
				Number	Number
	Total			38	40
;	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	Cost	£	£	£	£
	At 1 April 2019	35,542	98,566	53,188	187,296
	Additions	-	44,449	-	44,449
	Disposals		(62,913)	<u> </u>	(62,913)
	At 31 March 2020	35,542	80,102	53,188	168,832
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 April 2019	35,542	98,566	53,188	187,296
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	6,367	•	6,367
	Disposals		(62,913)	- -	(62,913)
	At 31 March 2020	35,542	42,020	53,188	130,750
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2020		38,082		38,082
	At 31 March 2019	_	_	_	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts due from group undertakings	-	2,493
	Other debtors	206,528	51,182
		206,528	53,675
7	Creditors	2020 £	. 2019 £
	Trade creditors	33,291	17,400
	Other creditors	110,812	111,127
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	71,873	-
		215,976	128,527
8	Provision for liabilities	2020 £	2019 £
	Deferred tax liabilities		
		-	
		£	£
	Provision at 1 April 2019	-	-
	Profit and loss account movement arising from timing differences		-
	Provision at 31 March 2020	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9 Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	175,200	166,867
Between one and five years	607,775	595,325
In over five years	286,924	405,824
	1,069,899	1,168,016.

10 Related party transactions

The company enlists the services of Jacksons Law Firm in respect of legal advice on an ad hoc basis. E M Turner, the company secretary (up until 23/10/19) is a partner at Jacksons Law Firm. In the current year amounts totalling £6,500 (2019: £1,999) were payable to Jacksons Law Firm. There were no amounts outstanding at the year end (2019: £nil).

The company benefits from the kind support of The Clinkard Group Limited. The two companies share a common Director, T Payne. In the year ended 31 March 2020 £125 (2019: £2,500) was generously donated to assist fundraising activity.

11 Ultimate controlling party / Ultimate parent company

The company regards Teesside Hospice Care Foundation, incorporated in England, as its ultimate holding company. Teesside Hospice Care Foundation is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up. The registered office of Teesside Hospice Care Foundation is:

Teesside Hospice Care Foundation 1 Northgate Road Linthorpe Road Middlesbrough TS5 5NW

12 Discontinued Operations

The company made the decision during the year to transfer two operational areas to the charitable parent company Teesside Hospice Care Foundation. The discontinued operations for Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited to be transferred to the charitable parent company on the 01/04/2020 are Fundraising and Marketing. This results in only the retail (charity shop) and lottery activities remaining in Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited.