

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02991596

Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2020

Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd

Year ended 30 September 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd for the year ended 30 September 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 7 April 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd. You consider that Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

APPLETON DALE PARSONS LTD Chartered Accountants

Orchard House 347c Wakefield Road Denby Dale Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD8 8RT

Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	—	10,523
Tangible assets	6	—	87,292
Investments	7	—	100
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		—	97,915
Current assets			
Stocks		—	500
Debtors	8	168,000	1,049,615
Cash at bank and in hand		862,150	609,469
		-----	-----
		1,030,150	1,659,584
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,030,149	225,265
		-----	-----
Net current assets		1	1,434,319
		----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		1	1,532,234
Provisions		—	11,635
		----	-----
Net assets		1	1,520,599
		----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	240,000
Share premium account		—	190,250
Capital redemption reserve		—	24,748
Profit and loss account		—	1,065,601
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Shareholders funds		1	1,520,599
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

N G Biscoe Cilenti

Director

Company registration number: 02991596

Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 97-99 Godwin Street, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 3PP.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	Written off in equal instalments over its estimated useful life
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property	-	Straight line basis up to 24 years
Plant and machinery	-	Over 4 to 10 years on a straight line basis

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2019: 39).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2019	1,199,175
Additions	—
Disposals through business combinations	(1,199,175)

At 30 September 2020	—

Amortisation	
At 1 October 2019	1,188,652
Charge for the year	10,523
Disposals through business combinations	(1,199,175)

At 30 September 2020	—

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	—

At 30 September 2019	10,523

6. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2019	73,349	1,510,315	1,583,664
Disposals	(73,349)	(1,510,315)	(1,583,664)
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At 30 September 2020	—	—	—
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Depreciation			
At 1 October 2019	73,349	1,423,023	1,496,372
Disposals	(73,349)	(1,423,023)	(1,496,372)
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At 30 September 2020	—	—	—
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Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2020	—	—	—
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At 30 September 2019	—	87,292	87,292
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7. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 October 2019	100
Disposals	(87,892)
Transfers	87,792

At 30 September 2020	—

Impairment	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	—

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	—

At 30 September 2019	100

During the year Queensgate Leisure Services Ltd transferred its trade and assets to its subsidiary. The subsidiary was subsequently disposed of.

8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	168,000	1,049,615
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax	36,565	106,123
Social security and other taxes	—	101,876
Other creditors	993,584	17,266
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	1,030,149	225,265
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Included in other creditors is an amount of £810,995 (2019: NIL) owed by Queensgate Leisure Services Limited to a related company.

10. Operating leases

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	—	45,333
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	—	139,777
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	—	185,110
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11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
R Biscoe	24,762	(24,762)	—
N G Biscoe Cilenti	30,948	(30,948)	—
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	55,710	(55,710)	—
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2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
R Biscoe	3,735	21,027	24,762
N G Biscoe Cilenti	3,734	27,214	30,948
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	7,469	48,241	55,710
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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.