

Company registration number 04085144 (England and Wales)

**CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	A W Brown S Brown O Brown H A Lord S Burge O Foucre
<b>Company number</b>	04085144
<b>Registered office</b>	Crow Wood Leisure Centre Holme Road Burnley Lancashire United Kingdom BB12 0RT
<b>Auditor</b>	Azets Audit Services Crown House Bridgewater Close Burnley Lancashire United Kingdom BB11 5TE

---

# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 19

---

# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023***

---

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

### **Fair review of the business and future developments**

I am delighted to report that once again our company has made significant donations to local charities throughout the year totaling over £70,000.

Pendleside Hospice received £39,474, Burnley Community Grocery £31,050 and Burnley football club community £800.

During the last year our company car fleet has all been changed to fully electric with one exception where a suitable fully electric replacement is not available.

Our Gym and dance studios have received a total refurbishment following a £2 million investment and membership revenue is at record levels.

Construction of our new Spa extension commenced in the year and is programmed to complete in summer 2024 following a further £14m investment.

Nat West are providing the finance for this project and at year end contracts for Steelwork, Pools, specialists roofing, Electrical and Mechanical packages totaling approximately £5m have been entered into.

Net profit for the year was £1,008,328, or £1,337,437 expressed as EBITDA.

I have enormous respect and confidence in our Board of Directors and senior management team and we view the future growth and profitability of the business with confidence.

On behalf of the board

A W Brown  
**Director**

4 August 2023

# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

---

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

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is that of leisure centre, hotel and restaurant operators.

#### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

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

A W Brown  
S Brown  
O Brown  
H A Lord  
S Burge  
O Foucre

#### **Financial instruments**

The business' principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank loans and overdrafts, trade debtors, trade creditors, other loans and hire purchase obligations to the business. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the business' operations and the development of its facilities.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest. All of the business' cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest.

The group bank borrowings are variable interest loan arrangements.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk in policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts.

Trade creditors risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Other loans comprise loans from the directors and other individuals.

#### **Disabled persons**

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

---

### **Employee involvement**

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

The group provides management training courses. Employees are given clear career paths and the group focuses on promotion from within.

### **Auditor**

The auditor, Azets Audit Services, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible 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 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.

### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A W Brown  
**Director**

4 August 2023

# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

---

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Crow Wood Leisure Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including 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 profit 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 directors' 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 financial statements are 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.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

#### **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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

---

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the 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 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 strategic report or 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 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 directors' responsibilities statement, 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



# **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

---

#### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

#### **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.

**Julie Flintoff (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services**

4 August 2023

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

Crown House  
Bridgewater Close  
Burnley  
Lancashire  
United Kingdom  
BB11 5TE

## CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	16,179,389	15,994,594
Cost of sales		(9,395,934)	(8,004,930)
<b>Gross profit</b>		6,783,455	7,989,664
Administrative expenses		(5,741,237)	(5,857,904)
Other operating income		159,264	189,731
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	1,201,482	2,321,491
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>7</b>	(947)	-
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		1,200,535	2,321,491
Tax on profit	<b>8</b>	(192,207)	(320,000)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		1,008,328	2,001,491
Retained earnings brought forward		2,248,459	246,968
Retained earnings carried forward		3,256,787	2,248,459

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	9	3,450,341		2,452,058	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	10	258,627		188,543	
Debtors	11	4,146,277		4,213,447	
Cash at bank and in hand		289,543		150,857	
		<u>4,694,447</u>		<u>4,552,847</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(4,208,372)</u>		<u>(4,376,445)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			486,075		176,402
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>3,936,416</u>		<u>2,628,460</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	13		(84,628)		-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liability	15	<u>595,000</u>		<u>380,000</u>	
			<u>(595,000)</u>		<u>(380,000)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>3,256,788</u>		<u>2,248,460</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	17		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,256,787</u>		<u>2,248,459</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>3,256,788</u>		<u>2,248,460</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

A W Brown  
Director

Company Registration No. 04085144

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Crow Wood Leisure Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crow Wood Leisure Centre, Holme Road, Burnley, Lancashire, United Kingdom, BB12 0RT.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Disclosure of transactions and balances with other group companies.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

The directors are optimistic about future trading performance as bookings continue to be made across all facilities offered within the company's trading sectors. The company now looks to commence construction of a major project which will double the size of the Spa and increase the capacity of one of the restaurants. Undoubtedly, this will further strengthen the potential future profitability of the company.

The directors are completely confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and therefore in their opinion, the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

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

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of food and drink sold and other services provided net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

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

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Property improvements	2% straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings	5-33% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Stocks

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

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank overdrafts and loans from fellow group companies that are classified as debt, are recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised at transaction price.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

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

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

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Accommodation, leisure facilities and restaurants	16,179,389	15,994,594
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Grants received	159,264	189,731
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Operating profit

	2023	2022
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(159,264)	(189,731)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	8,000	7,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	355,000	370,008
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(25,891)	(12,000)
Operating lease charges	1,770,804	1,700,004
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>



# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 5 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Senior management	10	9
Leisure centre, spa and restaurant staff	365	336
Total	375	345

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	6,551,383	6,234,911
Social security costs	467,308	501,610
Pension costs	159,398	129,771
	7,178,089	6,866,292

### 6 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	444,716	1,121,837
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	60,000	44,091
	504,716	1,165,928

### 7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	947	-

### 8 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(22,793)	-

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 8 Taxation

(Continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	215,000	228,694
Changes in tax rates	-	91,306
	<u>215,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>
Total deferred tax	215,000	320,000
	<u>192,207</u>	<u>320,000</u>
Total tax charge	192,207	320,000

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	1,200,535	2,321,491
	<u>1,200,535</u>	<u>2,321,491</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	228,102	441,083
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,395	932
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	2,119	302
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(22,793)	-
Utilisation of losses within the group	(28,220)	(198,066)
Change in tax rate on deferred tax balance	-	91,306
Permanently enhanced capital allowances	(36,896)	(15,557)
Difference between actual tax rate and tax rate on deferred tax movement	48,500	-
	<u>192,207</u>	<u>320,000</u>
Taxation charge for the year	192,207	320,000

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2022	676,466	4,297,829	187,146	5,161,441
Additions	-	1,388,444	-	1,388,444
Disposals	-	-	(120,525)	(120,525)
At 30 April 2023	676,466	5,686,273	66,621	6,429,360
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 May 2022	122,652	2,535,492	51,239	2,709,383
Depreciation charged in the year	15,000	290,000	50,000	355,000
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(85,364)	(85,364)
At 30 April 2023	137,652	2,825,492	15,875	2,979,019
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 30 April 2023	538,814	2,860,781	50,746	3,450,341
At 30 April 2022	553,814	1,762,337	135,907	2,452,058

### 10 Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	258,627	188,543

### 11 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	6,037	393,971
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,932,712	3,538,842
Prepayments and accrued income	207,528	280,634
	4,146,277	4,213,447

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Obligations under finance leases	14	31,950	16,535
Trade creditors		591,776	653,189
Taxation and social security		286,276	522,074
Other creditors		16,818	19,687
Accruals and deferred income		3,281,552	3,164,960
		<u>4,208,372</u>	<u>4,376,445</u>

Finance lease obligations are secured against the fixed assets to which they relate.

Within accruals and deferred income is an amount in respect of deposits received for services to be provided by the group in future periods. At the balance sheet date the amount of deposits received is £3,065,572 (2022 : £2,972,646).

### 13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Obligations under finance leases	14	84,628	-
		<u>84,628</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease obligations are secured against the fixed assets to which they relate.

### 14 Finance lease obligations

	2023 £	2022 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	31,950	16,535
In two to five years	84,628	-
	<u>116,578</u>	<u>16,535</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets.

# CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	595,000	380,000
	<u>595,000</u>	<u>380,000</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		2023 £
Liability at 1 May 2022		380,000
Charge to profit or loss		215,000
		<u>595,000</u>
Liability at 30 April 2023		<u>595,000</u>

### 16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	159,398	129,771
	<u>159,398</u>	<u>129,771</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### 17 Share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

### 18 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

#### Contingent liabilities

The company's bankers hold a composite guarantee securing the bank borrowings of the company and other group companies. At 30 April 2023, the total bank borrowings of the group amounted to £5,853,062 (2022 - £6,494,305).

## **CROW WOOD LEISURE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023***

---

**19 Ultimate controlling party**

The company's parent is Andrew Brown Leisure Limited whose registered office is Crow Wood Leisure Centre, Royle, Lane, Burnley, Lancashire, BB12 0RT.

The consolidated financial statements of the group are available upon request from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is A W Brown by virtue of his family interest.

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.