## **Parkmore Hotel Limited**

Abbreviated Accounts
For The Year Ended 31 March 2009

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## **CONTENTS**

	Page
Independent auditors' report	1
Abbreviated balance sheet	2
Abbreviated balance sneet	_
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3 - 5

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO PARKMORE HOTEL LIMITED UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of Parkmore Hotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2009 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company in accordance with section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report on abbreviated accounts 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, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

#### Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

**Garbutt & Elliott LLP** 

Garbutt + Elliott We

12 October 2009

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors

2 Stable Court Beechwoods Elmete Lane Roundhay LEEDS LS8 2LQ

# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2009

		2009		2008	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		1,477,054		1,504,054
Current assets					
Stocks		9,043		10,941	
Debtors		835,498		698,528	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,370		1,716	
		845,911		711,185	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	3	(389,858)		(315,949)	
Net current assets			456,053		395,236
Total assets less current liabilities			1,933,107		1,899,290
Provisions for liabilities			(51,000)		(44,000)
			1,882,107		1,855,290
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1,000		1,000
Share premium account			1,090,431		1,090,431
Other reserves			106,951		106,951
Profit and loss account			683,725		656,908
Shareholders' funds	-		1,882,107		1,855,290

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

Approved by the Board for issue on ... 03 10 9.009.

-2-

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through bank loans provided to the parent company. On the basis of discussions with the company's bankers, the directors consider that the company will continue to operate within the facilities currently agreed.

However, the margin of facilities over requirements is not large and, inherently there can be no certainty in relation to these matters. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of the loan facilities by the company's bankers.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings

See below

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

25% straight line and 10% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

The directors consider that the freehold property is maintained in such a state of repair that its residual value is at least equal to its net book value. As a result, the corresponding depreciation would not be material and therefore is not charged in the profit and loss account. The directors perform annual impairment reviews in accordance with the requirements of FRS 11 and FRS 15 to ensure that the carrying value is not lower than the recoverable amount.

#### 1.4 Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 1.5 Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 1.6 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax arising from timing differences existing at the balance sheet date where there exists an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less tax, with the following exceptions:

- Provision is made for tax on gains arising from revaluation of fixed assets, or gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into the replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.
- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing difference can be deducted.
- Deferred tax balances are not discounted and are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which timing differences are expected to reverse.

#### 2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £
Cost	
At 1 April 2008	1,891,660
Additions	19,736
At 31 March 2009	1,911,396
Depreciation	·
At 1 April 2008	387,606
Charge for the year	46,736
At 31 March 2009	434,342
Net book value	
At 31 March 2009	1,477,054
At 31 March 2008	1,504,054

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

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £91,103 (2008 - £62,610).

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

4	Share capital	2009 £	2008 £
	Authorised 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

#### 5 Transactions with directors

At the balance sheet date, the following directors current accounts were overdrawn and included in Debtors: other debtors:

J P Leeds - £6,114 (2008 - £1,654). Maximum outstanding in the period - £6,114 (2008 - £16,849). The loan is interest-free and has no fixed date for repayment.

### 6 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is JA Hotels Limited.