Company Registration No. 06330688 (England and Wales)

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R J Cook T W Harris D I Brown
Company number	06330688
Registered office	The Snow Centre St Albans Hill Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP3 9NH
Auditor	Mercer & Hole 72 London Road St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 1NS

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

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SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Fair review of the business

This year was hugely impacted with closures during lockdown. We were closed in November and again from 20 December until early April, meaning we missed the whole of our peak season. While we were open, we operated with various capacity restrictions in place as well as adapting a number of processes to support our team and manage our guests.

In December we were approached about the possibility of purchasing The Chill Factore in Manchester, a business we have been interested in previously. We then entered a bidding process in January followed by a period of due diligence, completing the purchase on 31st March. Funding for the purchase came via our shareholders without the need to take on any bank debt.

Both businesses performed ahead of expectation on reopening in April despite the restrictions in place, both making an operational profit over the summer meaning Chill Factore is immediately making a positive contribution to the bottom line and to cash flow. We did not need to offer any promotions or discounts which increased the average order value for each transaction. We took advantage of the furlough scheme which ended at the end of September.

The directors are therefore pleased to report an EBITDA of £879k.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There has been a clear “pent up demand” as guests have returned to The Snow Centre. As Covid remains prevalent we are aware operational guidelines may change over the winter season and we will adapt operational procedures and capacities accordingly. There remains uncertainty about travel to Europe for ski holidays and this may have an impact on demand for lessons and lift passes. Schools business will be affected if trips are not happening.

Key performance indicators

The group monitors the following key performance indicators:

- Slope spend per guest
- Lodge Cafe spend per guest
- Guest visits
- Total guest database
- Profit margin and payroll margin
- Guest satisfaction
- Accident statistics

Whilst guest visits were down during the year as a result of all the closures, when we were open spend per guest visit was up slightly on last year.

Future prospects

Early signs are that we expect more of a “normal” winter trading performance so expect to be close to more “normal” financial trading performance for the coming financial year.

On behalf of the board

R J Cook
Director

12 April 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for its subsidiary undertakings, Hemel Snowcentre Limited and TraffordCity Snowcentre Limited.

The principal activity of the Group is the ownership and operation of indoor real snow ski slopes.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

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

Directors

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

R J Cook
T W Harris
D I Brown

Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company makes little use of financial instruments other than an operational bank account and therefore its exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position or profit or loss of the Company.

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.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

Auditor

The auditor, Mercer & Hole, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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 auditor of the company 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

R J Cook
Director

12 April 2022

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the ;
- prepare the on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Snowcentres Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows 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 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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 group's and parent 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.

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.

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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the 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 parent 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.

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches under health and safety and GDPR regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act and tax legislation.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements and the financial report (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principle risks were related to posting inappropriate entries including journals to overstate revenue or understate expenditure, and management bias in accounting estimates.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with management, including considerations of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- evaluation of the operating effectiveness of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
- identifying and testing journal entries.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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.

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.

Ross Lane (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Mercer & Hole

13 April 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

72 London Road
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 1NS

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	3	5,040	6,812
Cost of sales		(2,146)	(2,118)
Gross profit		2,894	4,694
Administrative expenses		(4,347)	(3,058)
Other operating income		1,205	694
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(248)	2,330
Interest receivable and similar income	8	4	28
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(244)	2,358
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	(489)	(684)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	24	(733)	1,674

(Loss)/profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000	2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	**10**		990		-
Tangible assets	**11**		30,895		16,696
			31,885		16,696
Current assets					
Stocks	**14**	101		27	
Debtors	**15**	876		798	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,104		4,866	
		8,081		5,691	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**16**	(15,215)		(4,404)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(7,134)		1,287
Total assets less current liabilities			24,751		17,983
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	**18**	15		-	
Deferred tax liability	**19**	2,126		1,639	
			(2,141)		(1,639)
Net assets			22,610		16,344
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**23**		4,183		3,240
Share premium account	**24**		6,381		-
Capital redemption reserve	**24**		6,480		3,240
Other reserves	**24**		-		417
Profit and loss reserves	**24**		5,566		9,447
Total equity			22,610		16,344

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

R J Cook
Director

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000	2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Investments	**12**		10,448		10,448
Current assets					
Debtors	**15**	18,133		3,219	
Cash at bank and in hand		161		-	
		18,294		3,219	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**16**	(11,321)		(3,240)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			6,973		(21)
Net assets			17,421		10,427
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**23**		4,183		3,240
Share premium account	**24**		6,381		-
Capital redemption reserve	**24**		6,480		3,240
Other reserves	**24**		-		417
Profit and loss reserves	**24**		377		3,530
Total equity			17,421		10,427

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £5,258 (2020 - £6,967,100 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

R J Cook
Director

Company Registration No. 06330688

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Other reserves £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 October 2019		3,240	-	-	417	11,013	14,670
Year ended 30 September 2020:							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	1,674	1,674
Redemption of shares	**23**	-	-	3,240	-	(3,240)	-
Balance at 30 September 2020		3,240	-	3,240	417	9,447	16,344
Year ended 30 September 2021:							
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(733)	(733)
Issue of share capital	**23**	897	6,103	-	-	-	7,000
Bonus issue of shares	**23**	46	278	-	-	(325)	(1)
Redemption of shares	**23**	-	-	3,240	-	(3,240)	-
Transfer on exercise of share options		-	-	-	(417)	417	-
Balance at 30 September 2021		4,183	6,381	6,480	-	5,566	22,610

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 October 2019		3,240	-	-	417	(197)	3,460
Year ended 30 September 2020:							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	6,967	6,967
Redemption of shares	**23**	-	-	3,240	-	(3,240)	-
Balance at 30 September 2020		3,240	-	3,240	417	3,530	10,427
Year ended 30 September 2021:							
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Issue of share capital	**23**	897	6,103	-	-	-	7,000
Bonus issue of shares	**23**	46	278	-	-	(325)	(1)
Redemption of shares	**23**	-	-	3,240	-	(3,240)	-
Transfer on exercise of share options		-	-	-	(417)	417	-
Balance at 30 September 2021		4,183	6,381	6,480	-	377	17,421

SNOWCENTRES LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000	2020 £000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**29**		3,576		2,479
Income taxes paid			(306)		(199)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			3,270		2,280
Investing activities					
Purchase of business		(15,037)		-	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(999)		(156)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		3	
Interest received		4		28	
Net cash used in investing activities			(16,032)		(125)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		7,000		-	
Issue of preference shares		8,186		-	
Repayment of preference shares		(186)		(3,240)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			15,000		(3,240)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			2,238		(1,085)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			4,866		5,951
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			7,104		4,866

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Snowcentres Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is: The Snow Centre, St Albans Hill, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP3 9NH.

The group consists of Snowcentres Limited, Hemel Snowcentre Limited and TraffordCity Snowcentre Limited.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

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

The 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 for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- 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: The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share based payment arrangements required under FRS 102 paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

1.2 Business combinations

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Snowcentres Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 30 September 2021. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.4 Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The group has recorded a loss before tax of £245k for the year ended 30 September 2021 and has net current liabilities of £7,135k at that date.

Post year-end management accounts indicate that the Group has returned to profit in the following period and that the group has been able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors have considered the cash and profit forecasts prepared by the Group for the 12 months following the approval of the financial statements which indicate that the Group will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments which may be required should the basis of preparation turn out to be inappropriate.

1.5 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts received from customers (excluding VAT) for admissions tickets, memberships, vouchers, retail, food and beverage sales and sponsorship.

Revenue from the sale of goods such as merchandise, food and beverages is recognised at the point of sale.

Ticket revenue is recognised at the point of entry. Revenue from memberships is deferred and then recognised over the period the membership is valid. Revenue from vouchers is deferred and then recognised when redeemed. Revenue from sponsorships is recognised over the period to which the sponsorship relates.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of certain trade assets and liabilities over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

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:

Snow Centres	50 years straight line
Leasehold land	125 years straight line
Leasehold improvements	10 years straight line
Plant and equipment	2-10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	3-10 years 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.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.12 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 group 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.13 Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 group'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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.16 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.17 Retirement benefits

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

1.18 Share-based payments

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

The expense in relation to options over the parent company's shares granted to employees of a subsidiary is recognised by the company as a capital contribution, and presented as an increase in the company's investment in that subsidiary.

1.19 Leases

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 leased asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.20 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.

1.21 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.22 Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable and finance charges on shares classified as liabilities recognised in profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. The assessment of indicators of impairment require judgements to be made.

Impairment of investments

The group hold investments in subsidiaries at cost. Impairment reviews are carried out on a regular basis to ensure the carrying amounts of investments remain appropriate. Factors such as value of underlying net assets and trading forecasts are taken into consideration which requires management to exercise judgement in making its assessment.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Economic useful life of tangible fixed assets

The group depreciates tangible fixed assets over their estimated economic useful lives. The useful lives are estimated by reference to historic performance as well as expectations about future use and benefit and are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure the policies remain appropriate.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	407	707
Provision of snow sports facilities	4,633	6,101
Sponsorship income	-	4
	5,040	6,812

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	5,040	6,812

3 Turnover and other revenue **(Continued)**

Included within provision of snow sports facilities in 2020 is £811k of VAT relating to previous years which has been received from HMRC following an agreement on the VAT treatment of certain sales.

4 Other operating income

	2021 £000	2020 £000
VAT reclaim	17	42
Rent receivable	613	103
Grants received	603	549
	1,233	694

5 Operating (loss)/profit

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(622)	(549)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,095	773
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(20)	240
Amortisation of intangible assets	52	-
Operating lease charges	545	310

6 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£000	£000
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	41	15
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	4	4
Services relating to corporate finance transactions	-	9
All other non-audit services	114	32
	118	45

7 Employees

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

	Group 2021 Number	Group 2020 Number	Company 2021 Number	Company 2020 Number
Management, administration and sales staff	80	52	3	3
Slope staff	213	163	-	-
Food and beverage staff	16	34	-	-
Total	309	249	3	3

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Wages and salaries	2,648	2,065	-	-
Social security costs	177	104	-	-
Pension costs	62	54	-	-
	2,887	2,223	-	-

Of the above, an average of 65 (*2020:* 33) were employed on a full-time basis. The remainder are part-time staff.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	4	28

9 Taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	470
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	-
Total current tax	2	470

9 Taxation **(Continued)**

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	487	214
Total tax charge	489	684

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective from 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 10 June 2021.The increase in the rate will apply to companies with profits over £250k. Also announced in the Budget on 3 March 2021 was the introduction of small profits rate of 19% to apply to profits under £50k with a tapered rate to apply on profits above this threshold but under £250k.

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

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(244)	2,358
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(46)	448
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1	51
Adjustments in respect of prior years	2	-
Group relief	-	2
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	66	16
Tax relief on share options	(42)	-
Effect of deferred tax being calculated at a different rate	508	167
Taxation charge	489	684

10 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill
	£000
Cost	
At 1 October 2020	-
Additions - business combinations	1,042
At 30 September 2021	1,042
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2020	-
Amortisation charged for the year	52
At 30 September 2021	52
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2021	990
At 30 September 2020	-

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 30 September 2021 or 30 September 2020.

11 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Snow Centres	Leasehold land	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost						
At 1 October 2020	19,734	1,050	-	2,172	-	22,956
Additions	-	-	-	272	5	277
Business combinations	14,314	-	167	77	532	15,090
Disposals	-	-	-	(159)	-	(159)
At 30 September 2021	34,048	1,050	167	2,362	537	38,164
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 October 2020	4,512	104	-	1,644	-	6,260
Depreciation charged in the year	591	8	14	395	87	1,095
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(86)	-	(86)
At 30 September 2021	5,103	112	14	1,953	87	7,269
Carrying amount						
At 30 September 2021	28,945	938	153	409	450	30,895
At 30 September 2020	15,222	946	-	528	-	16,696

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 30 September 2021 or 30 September 2020.

The Directors have considered the carrying value of the Snow Centre asset without undergoing a formal valuation exercise, and in doing so have satisfied themselves that the aggregate value of that class of assets at the balance sheet date was not less than the aggregate amount at which they are stated in the Group's accounts.

12 Fixed asset investments

		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments in subsidiaries	13	-	-	10,448	10,448

12 Fixed asset investments **(Continued)**

Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in subsidiaries £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021	10,448
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2021	10,448
At 30 September 2020	10,448

13 Subsidiary

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	% Held Indirect
Hemel Snowcentre Limited	*	Indoor Snow Centre	Ordinary & Preference	100.00	0
TraffordCity Snowcentre Limited	*	Indoor Snow Centre	Ordinary	100.00	0

The investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

*The Snow Centre, St Albans Hill, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP3 9NH.

14 Stocks

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Food and drink	15	15	-	-
Snow equipment	86	12	-	-
	101	27	-	-

15 Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade debtors	96	24	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	18,133	3,219
Other debtors	358	645	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	422	129	-	-
	876	798	18,133	3,219

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Shares classified as liabilities	23	11,240	3,240	11,240	3,240
Trade creditors		660	112	-	-
Corporation tax payable		1	305	-	-
Other taxation and social security		666	17	-	-
Deferred income	20	1,462	563	-	-
Other creditors		773	32	81	-
Accruals and deferred income		413	135	-	-
		15,215	4,404	11,321	3,240

The redeemable preference shares of £11,240k (2020: £3,240k) are repayable on demand.

17 Loans and overdrafts

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Preference shares	11,240	3,240	11,240	3,240
Payable within one year	11,240	3,240	11,240	3,240

The redeemable preference shares of £11,240k (2020: £3,240k) are repayable on demand. .

See note 23 for terms attributable to the redeemable preference shares.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Group 2021 £000	2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	2020 £000
Claims provision	15	-	-	-

Movements on provisions:

Group	Claims provision £000
Additional provisions in the year	15

19 Deferred taxation

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

Group	Liabilities 2021 £000	Liabilities 2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	2,286	1,661
Tax losses	(161)	-
Retirement benefit obligations	1	(2)
Share based payments	-	(20)
	2,126	1,639

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

Movements in the year:	Group 2021 £000	Company 2021 £000
Liability at 1 October 2020	1,639	-
Credit to profit or loss	(31)	-
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	518	-
Liability at 30 September 2021	2,126	-

20 Deferred income

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other deferred income	1,462	563	-	-

Deferred income relates to membership fees, advance bookings and vouchers.

21 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2021 £000	2020 £000
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	62	54

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

Group and company	Number of share options 2021	2020	Weighted average exercise price 2021	2020
	Number	Number	£000	£000
Outstanding at 1 October 2020	46,361	46,361	-	-
Exercised	(46,361)	-	-	-
Outstanding at 30 September 2021	-	46,361	-	-
Exercisable at 30 September 2021	-	46,361	-	-

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the year was £0 (2020 - £0).

There are no remaining options that remain unexercised or in issue at the year end.

23 Share capital

Ordinary share capital	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £000	2020 £000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,183,678	3,239,885	4,183	3,240

23 Share capital **(Continued)**

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Preference share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£000**	**£000**
Issued and fully paid				
Redeemable preference shares of £1 each	11,240,055	3,240,057	11,240	3,240
Preference shares classified as liabilities			11,240	3,240

Ordinary shares
The holders of these share are entitled to participate in voting, dividends and distribution of capital subject to the terms of the preference shares.

Redeemable preference shares
The holders of these shares are entitled to a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon, to be declared and paid at the company's directors' sole discretion. On a return of capital the assets of the Company available for distribution among the members shall be applied in repaying to the holders of the Preference Shares the amounts paid up on such shares together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of the fixed dividend thereon. The Preference shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to any further or other right of participation in the assets of the Company. The preference shares shall rank in priority to any Ordinary shares for dividend or on a return of capital. There are limited situations in which the Redeemable preference share holders are entitled to vote. The company may at any time redeem any or all Preference shares from the holders of such Preference shares at a price not exceeding the nominal amount of a Preference Share together with a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of the fixed dividend thereon.

In November 2020, 46,361 ordinary £1 shares were issued on the exercise of share options.
In November 2020, 897,432 ordinary £1 shares were issued for £7.80 per share
In November 2020, 3,240,057 preference shares of £1 each were redeemed at par and 11,240,055 new preference shares of £1 were issued at par.

24 Reserves

Equity reserve
The equity reserve is comprised of the cumulative equity settled share based payments charges recognised in the accounts where the share options are yet to be exercised.

Profit and loss reserves
The profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

25 Acquisition of a business

On 31 March 2021 the group acquired the business of the BEYOND activity centre in TraffordCity, Manchester which includes The Chill Factore snowcentre.

	Book Value	Adjustments	Fair Value
Net assets acquired	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Property, plant and equipment	14,275	-	14,275
Inventories	95	-	95
Trade and other receivables	799	-	799
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	1
Trade and other payables	(1,174)	-	(1,174)
Total identifiable net assets	13,996	-	13,996
Goodwill			1,042
Total consideration			15,038

The consideration was satisfied by:	**£000**
Cash	15,038

Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting period included in the group statement of comprehensive income since acquisition:

	£000
Turnover	1,896
Profit after tax	9

26 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Bank facilities have been secured over the group's assets by way of a debenture in standard form and legal charge.

27 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	770	290	-	-
Between two and five years	3,082	1,140	-	-
In over five years	81,281	30,638	-	-
	85,133	32,068	-	-

Lessor

At the reporting end date the group had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	1,184	160	-	-
Between two and five years	2,101	440	-	-
In over five years	4,689	-	-	-
	7,974	600	-	-

During the year £545,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2020: £310,000)

28 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	650,510	-	-	-

29 Cash generated from group operations

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(733)	1,674
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	489	684
Investment income	(4)	(28)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(20)	240
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	52	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,095	773
Increase in provisions	15	-
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	21	(4)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	721	(512)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,041	(911)
Increase in deferred income	899	563
Cash generated from operations	3,576	2,479

30 Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt) - group

	1 October 2020	Cash flows	30 September 2021
	£000	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	4,866	2,238	7,104
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(3,240)	(8,000)	(11,240)
	1,626	(5,762)	(4,136)