Company Registration No. 08182990 (England and Wales)

Britannia Parking Group Limited

Annual report and group financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Company information

Directors

G Stuart

B Parker K Oram P Snowdon

Company number

08182990

Registered office

7th Floor

County Gates House 300 Poole Road

Poole Dorset BH12 1AZ

Independent auditor

Saffery Champness LLP

Midland House 2 Poole Road Bournemouth Dorset BH2 5QY

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc

The Square

5 Old Christchurch Road

Bournemouth BH1 1DU

Solicitors

McCarthy Denning Limited

49 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4N 4SA

MacRoberts LLP

Capella 60 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX

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Strategic report For the year ended 30 June 2021

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

Fair review of the business

The Company is incorporated as the holding company for Britannia Parking Services Limited and Brit Park Limited, which are wholly owned subsidiaries engaged in the management and operation of car parking facilities in major cities, town centres and shopping centres together with the provision of services for major retailers and national employers.

The Group's turnover for the year was £8.6m compared to £16.2m, a 47% decrease over the previous year. The Group's loss before tax for the year was £2.1m (2020: profit of £996k). The gross margin was 16.3% (2020: 35%) and net margin -24.1% (2020: 6.1%). The Directors consider the Group's results for the period have been severely affected by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Group has continued to trade through this unprecedented situation. Costs have been reduced.

The Group, through its trading subsidiaries, continues to actively expand its portfolio and is currently in discussion over several new contracts together with renewing or extending several contracts on reviewed or enhanced terms. The blend of management contracts and leases provides comfort that the Group is not adversely exposed to significant changes in the wider UK economy or UK legislation which in turn affect customer behaviour and user patterns. The focus on the use of technology also allows the Group to control costs and remain competitive in the marketplace.

The loss before tax and intercompany dividends for Brit Park Limited and Britannia Parking Services Limited is £202k (2020: profit of £544k) and £2.0m (2020: profit of £4.2m) respectively.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group's approach to asset management is to develop added value be it through property related transactions or by managing third party car park assets or incomes. This is done by maintaining a cost-efficient focus and remaining consistent in the development of revenues. This is achieved by understanding and challenging both user patterns and market pricing whilst maintaining overall associated footfall quality. This approach is used on both owned sites and sites managed on behalf of partner and third-party clients.

In developing added value, the Group adopts a clear objective test for each location.

Strategic report (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

COVID-19

The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a "Global Pandemic" on the 11th March 2020, has impacted the global economy. In the UK market activity is being impacted in all sectors and the current response to COVID-19 means that we are faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances. At the approval date of these financial statements the future impact to the car park management and operation sector is still unknown and we cannot reliably estimate its effect on values in the short term.

In light of the current uncertainties the directors have assessed the potential financial implications of the pandemic, and have assessed that the company has sufficient resources to allow it to trade through this period without any additional working funding required.

On behalf of the board

K Oram

Director

23 December 2021

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company. The principal activity of the group is the ownership, operation and management of car parks and associated facilities.

Directors

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

G Stuart

B Parker

K Oram

P Snowdon

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £nil (2020: £261,340). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to remain in office as auditors of the company.

Matters covered in the Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of the financial risk management.

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

K Oram

Director

23 December 2021

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 30 June 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 financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements 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.

Independent auditor's report To the members of Britannia Parking Group Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Britannia Parking Group Limited - company (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 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 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 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 group and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 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 group and the parent 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 or the 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.

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of Britannia Parking Group Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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 their 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 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 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;
- 🐑 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

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of Britannia Parking Group Limited

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 group and 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 group or parent 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 group and parent company 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and parent company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the group and parent company by discussions with directors and by updating our understanding of the sector in which the group and parent company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the group and parent company include The Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of group and parent company financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the parent company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the parent company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of Britannia Parking Group Limited

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 parent 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 parent company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors 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 parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Roger Wareham (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

23 December 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Midland House 2 Poole Road Bournemouth Dorset BH2 5QY

Group statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	8,557,036	16,222,355
Cost of sales		(7,331,599)	(10,414,452)
Gross profit		1,225,437	5,807,903
Administrative expenses		(4,207,644)	(5,281,993)
Other operating income		859,525	542,757
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(2,122,682)	1,068,667
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(98,115)	(72,666)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(2,220,797)	996,001
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	223,077	(141,906)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	22	(1,997,720)	854,095

(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.

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

Group balance sheet As at 30 June 2021

					· . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			2021		2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		2,786,495		3,604,120
Current assets					
Debtors	14	7,079,769		6,142,187	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,227,182		681,297	
		8,306,951		6,823,484	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	15	(8,204,651)		(5,454,761)	
Net current assets		, 	102,300		1,368,723
Total assets less current liabilities			2,888,795		4,972,843
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			/1 760 047)		(4.044.044)
than one year	16		(1,769,947)		(1,841,841)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	19	329,697		344,131	
		·	(329,697)	.——————————————————————————————————————	(344,131)
Net assets			789,151	•	2,786,871
IACT G23CT2	٠		765,151		2,780,871
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		10,348		10,348
Other reserves	22		498,500		498,500
Profit and loss reserves	22		280,303		2,278,023
					Ş -
Total equity			789,151		2,786,871

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Oram

Director

Company Registration No. 08182990

Company balance sheet As at 30 June 2021

			2021		2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		441,226		562,293
Investments	12		10,441		10,441
			451,667		572,734
Current assets					
Debtors	14	5,374,898		3,618,821	
Cash at bank and in hand		233,982		136,170	
		5,608,880		3,754,991	
Creditors: amounts falling due with		()			
year	15	(3,936,930)		(2,316,255)	
Net current assets		F1-2-2-17	1,671,950	<u> </u>	1,438,736
Total assets less current liabilities			2,123,617		2,011,470
Creditors: amounts falling due aft than one year	er more 16		(1,603,890)		(1,456,218)
			(2,000,000)		(1, 100,110)
Provisions for liabilities		•			
Deferred tax liability	19	39,405		41,821	
·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(39,405)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(41,821)
	-		· 3.*		*
Net assets			480,322		513,431
•					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		10,348		10,348
Other reserves	22		498,500		498,500
Profit and loss reserves	. 22		(28,526)		4,583
Total equity			480,322		513,431
			<u></u> .		====

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 £33,109 (2020 - £256,427 profit).

Company balance sheet (continued) As at 30 June 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Oram **Director**

Company Registration No. 08182990

Group statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2021

		Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2019		10,132	498,500	1,685,268	2,193,900
Year ended 30 June 2020:				,	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		ម្	- :	854,095	854,095
Issue of share capital	21	216	e:	-	216
Dividends	10	-,		(261,340)	(261,340)
Balance at 30 June 2020		10,348	498,500	2,278,023	2,786,871
Year ended 30 June 2021:				· 	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		Ş	ن	(1,997,720)	(1,997,720)
Balance at 30 June 2021		10,348	498,500	280,303	789,151

Company statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2021

•					
		Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2019		10,132	498,500	9,496	518,128
Year ended 30 June 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the		<u> </u>			ψ <u></u>
year		-	Ħ	256,427	256,427
Issue of share capital	21	216	-	-	216
Dividends ·	10	.e		(261,340)	(261,340)
Balance at 30 June 2020		10,348	498,500	4,583	513,431
Year ended 30 June 2021: Loss and total comprehensive income for the			r realizado		
year		,·		(33,109)	(33,109)
Balance at 30 June 2021		10,348	498,500	(28,526)	480,322
			====		

Group statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2021

·			2021		2020
	Notes	£	. £	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by)		•			
operations	28		105,042		(34,997)
Interest paid			(98,115)		(72,666)
Income taxes (paid)/refunded			(1)		2
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating	;		· war · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
activities			6,926		(107,661)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed		(173,851)		(256,576)	
assets		13,033		(141)	
Other investments and loans advanced/				(/	
(repaid)		(274,909)		293,625	
Net cash (used in)/generated from		, · ·		The second secon	
investing activities			(435,727)		36,908
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		-4		216	
Bank loans advanced		703,334		1,400,000	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(243,874)		(714,610)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		•		(261,340)	
Net cash generated from financing		,			
activities			459,460		424,266
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	i		30,659		353,513
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		660,599		307,086
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			691,258		660,599
Relating to:					·
Cash at bank and in hand			1,227,182		681,297
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(535,924)		(20,698)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Britannia Parking Group Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, County Gates House, 300 Poole Road, Poole, Dorset, BH12 1AZ.

The group consists of Britannia Parking Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. 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': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; 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': Compensation for key management personnel.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Basis of consolidation

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.

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Britannia Parking Group Limited - company 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 June 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.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(a) Gross Income

Including managed site owner income represents the combined turnover of the company acting as principal and agent on behalf of landholders.

(b) Sales of services

Parking services and parking revenue is recognised on date of the entitlement to park. Revenue from season tickets is recognised over the life of the respective ticket in accordance with the day or days to which the ticket gives a valid enteitlement to park. Season ticket monies received in advance of the entitlement to park date(s) are recorded as deferred income in the balance sheet.

Income from parking charge notices is recognised when it is probable that the income will be received.

Management services revenue is recognised when the service has been provided and is matched to the period of service provision.

1.5 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.

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:

Leasehold land and buildings2% straight lineCar park set-up costs20% straight lineFixtures, fittings and equipment20% reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% reducing balance

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.

Owned car parks are stated at open market value as at the balance sheet date. The aggregate surplus or temporary deficit arising on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve and, to the extent that it has not been previously accounted for within the revaluation reserve, any permanent deficit to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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, 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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 leased asset are consumed.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.15 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 Critical accounting 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

The total turnover of the group for the period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Government grants	(837,410)	(526,081)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	390,350	418,148
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	315,524	337,503
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	272,569	8,520
Operating lease charges	1,641,646	2,401,707
	-	·

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

5	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2021 £	2020 ´
	rees payable to the company's additor and associates.	•	-
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	5,320	4,600
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	21,280	19,900
		26,600	24,500
			÷

6 Employees

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

- ,	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Operational staff	120	123	10	8
Business development and operational				
management	11	16	10	15
Administrative	16	28	16	28
Directors	3	4	3	4
Total	150	171	39	55
	:		 	 /
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,935,157	3,777,733	1,359,048	1,749,129
Social security costs	231,907	326,898	146,628	196,555
Pension costs	90,909	118,035	51,115	69,923
.	3,257,973	4,222,666	1,556,791	2,015,607
	=,==,==		_,	-,,

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

7	Directors' remuneration		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	341,705	256,569
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	27,043	42,545
		368,748	299,114
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing schemes amounted to 2 (2020 - 4).	under defined c	ontribution
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the	highest paid direc	tor:
	•	2021	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	134,750	117,833
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	9,000	9,000
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021	2020
	tobourse on firm will linkille an assumed as an outland and	£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	39,346	
	Other finance costs:	39,340	經
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	58,769	72,666
	Total finance costs	98,115	72,666
9	Taxation	 	•
-		2021	2020
		£	£
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(208,643)	: =

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

9	Taxation		
		2021	2020
		££	(continued)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(14,434)	141,906
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(223,077)	141,906
	The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expectassed on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	ted (credit)/charge 1	for the year
		2021	2020
		£	. £
	(Loss)/profit before taxation	(2,220,797)	996,001
		**************************************	4
	Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation t	ax	
	in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(421,951)	189,240
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable		
	profit	200,616	37,332
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(208,643)	-
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(92,658)	(118,223)
	Movement in deferred tax	(14,434)	141,906
	Movement in pension provision	(7,374)	6,616
	Provisional loss carry back claim	321,367	(114,965)
	Taxation (credit)/charge	(223,077)	141,906
10	Dividends		
	•	2021	2020
	Recognised as distributions to equity holders:	. £	£
	Interim paid	₩ %	261,340

At 30 June 2021

Carrying amount At 30 June 2021

At 30 June 2020

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

Tangible fixed assets Group Leasehold Motor Total Car park Fixtures, land and set-up costs fittings and vehicles **buildings** equipment £ £ £ £ Cost At 1 July 2020 236,572 210,808 5,086,962 175,872 5,710,214 **Additions** 173,851 24,840 149,011 Disposals (13,501)(517,188) **;=** (530,689) At 30 June 2021 236,572 175,872 222,147 4,718,785 5,353,376 **Depreciation and impairment** At 1 July 2020 56,712 2,106,094 95,147 110,744 1,843,491 Depreciation charged in the year 19,419 34,401 626,002 26,052 705,874 Eliminated in respect of disposals (5,347)(239,740)(245,087)

114,566

122,006

141,425

139,798

82,349

100,064

2,229,753

2,489,032

3,243,471

82,764

93,108

119,160

2,566,881

2,786,495

3,604,120

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

TT TOTAL TIMES ASSESS (CONTINUES)	11	Tangible	fixed	assets	(continued)	ì
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	_	Motor vehicles	Total
£	£	£	£
71,442	761,910	175,872	1,009,224
÷	11,060		11,060
71,442	772,970	175,872	1,020,284
40,079	350,140	56,712	446,931
9,922	96,153	26,052	132,127
50,001	446,293	82,764	579,058
<u>~</u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
21,441	326,677	93,108	441,226
31,363	411,770	119,160	562,293
	1and and buildings £ 71,442 71,442 40,079 9,922 50,001	land and buildings equipment £ 71,442 761,910 - 11,060 71,442 772,970 40,079 350,140 9,922 96,153 50,001 446,293 21,441 326,677	land and fittings and buildings equipment £ £ £ 71,442 761,910 175,872 - 11,060 - 71,442 772,970 175,872 40,079 350,140 56,712 9,922 96,153 26,052 50,001 446,293 82,764 21,441 326,677 93,108

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
•	£	. £ .	£	.£
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	1,064,955	1,546,821	. 4	4
Motor vehicles	78,191	104,243	78,191	104,243
	1,143,146	1,651,064	78,191	104,243
				-
Depreciation charge for the year in respect				
of leased assets	315,524	337,503	26,052	34,740
		*		<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

12	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	^ ≟ g	·÷s	10,441	10,441
			 :		=	
	Movements in fixed asset invest	ments				
	Company					Shares in
						group undertakings
						£
	Cost or valuation					_
	At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021					10,441
	Carrying amount					* . **. *
	At 30 June 2021					10,441
	At 30 June 2020					10,441
						<u> </u>

13 Subsidiaries

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

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Ind	lirect
Airport Parking Limited	(i)	Dormant	Ordinary	100	0
Associated Parking Limited	l (i)	Dormant	Ordinary	100	0
Brit Park Limited	(i)	Car park management	Ordinary	100	0
Britannia Parking Limited	(i)	Dormant	Ordinary	100	0
Britannia Parking Management Services Limited	(i)	Dormant	Ordinary	100	0
Britannia Parking Services Limited	(i)	Car park management	Ordinary	100	0
Britguard Limited	(i)	Dormant	Ordinary	100	0
Thistle Parking Limited	(i)	Dormant	Ordinary	100	0

The registered offices for the subsidiaries listed above are as follows:

(i) 7th Floor County Gates House, 300 Poole Road, Poole, Dorset, BH12 1AZ

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

					¥ 1 4.	
14	Debtors					•
			Group		Company	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year	er:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		818,617	1,441,909	5,438	r ë
	Corporation tax recoverable		380,575	274,788	364,134	274,788
	Other debtors		2,235,333	2,112,904	1,776,335	1,493,276
	Prepayments and accrued income		3,645,244	2,312,586	3,228,991	1, 8 50, 7 57
			7,079,769	6,142,187	5,374,898	3,618,821
			·	:		;
15	Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one yea	r			
	•	•	Group		Company	
	·		2021	2020	2021	2020
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	1,115,918	67,364	969,994	46,666
	Obligations under finance leases	18	517,001	518,975	27,705	22,565
	Trade creditors		2,697,337	3,372,811	335,357	338,585
	Amounts owed to group undertakin	gs	s ≅ .		2,164,852	1,453,302
	Corporation tax payable		235,946	338,803	235,946	146,601
	Other taxation and social security		77,147	53,945	43,067	30,151
	Other creditors		107,038	147,273	12,688	28,809
	Accruals and deferred income		3,454,264	955,590	147,321	249,576
			8,204,651	5,454,761	3,936,930	2,316,255
			 			
16	Creditors: amounts falling due after	more than	n one year			
			Group		Company	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	1,523,340	1,353,334	1,523,340	1,353,334
	Obligations under finance leases	18	246,607	488,507	80,550	102,884
			1,769,947	1,841,841	1,603,890	1,456,218
			* 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-		

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

17	Loans and overdrafts				
		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	2,103,334	1,400,000	2,103,334	1,400,000
	Bank overdrafts	535,924	20,698	390,000	.;
		2,639,258	1,420,698	2,493,334	1,400,000
			:		ş
	Payable within one year	1,115,918	67,364	969,994	46,666
	Payable after one year	1,523,340	1,353,334	1,523,340	1,353,334
					 ;

The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed charge in favour of Natwest Westminster Bank plc over all the assets of the group, dated 28 July 2016.

18 Finance lease obligations

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	108,255	518,975	108,255	22,565
In two to five years	655,353	488,507	2	102,884
	763,608	1,007,482	108,255	125,449
•	· 	1	-	

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. The average lease term is three years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

The finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2021	2020
Group	. £	£
Accellerated capital allowances	329,697	344,131
		
	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2021	2020
Company	£	£
Accellerated capital allowances	39,405	41,821
		
	Group	Company
	2021	2021
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 July 2020	344,131	41,821
Credit to profit or loss	(14,434)	(2,416)
Liability at 30 June 2021	329,697	39,405
	-	***************************************

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	90,909	118,035

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

21 Share capital

	Group a	and company
	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
10,348 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,348	10,348
•		

The Company has one class of ordinary shares; which have full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

22 Reserves

Other reserves

The other reserves represent a non-distributable gain arising on the disposal of an investment, previously held by the group.

23 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A group set-off is held in respect of the company's bank balances,

The company has provided a £1m guarantee to a related company the amount and timing of any outflow in relation to the guarantee is uncertain.

24 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its car parks.

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
•	£	£	£	£
Within one year	1,706,595	1,608,954	108,263	109,921
Between two and five years	5,273,792	6,147,121	398,415	426,997
In over five years	9,227,449	7,177,917	=	* *
	16,207,836	14,933,992	506,678	536,918
	r		•	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

25 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel consists solely of the directors, as such the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 7.

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company incurred costs totalling £275 (2020: £1,144) on behalf of companies controlled by G Stuart, a director of the company. At the year end, other debtors includes amount totalling £500 (2020: £141,521) owed by connected companies.

During the year the group received services totalling £77,000 (2020: £119,851) from companies controlled by G Stuart, a director. At the year end, £nil (2020: £13,200) was owed to connected companies.

The group has provided a £1m guarantee for a company controlled by G Stuart.

26 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2020 - £261,340) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Interest free loans which are repayable on demand have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
G Stuart - current account	•	1,381,048	880,210	(605,800)	1,655,458
		1,381,048	880,210	(605,800)	1,655,458

27 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is G Stuart,.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

28	Cash generated from group operations			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	(Loss)/profit for the year after tax		(1,997,720)	854,095
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation (credited)/charged		(223,077)	141,906
	Finance costs		98,115	72,666
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		272,569	8,520
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		705,874	755,651
	Movements in working capital:			
	(Increase) in debtors		(556,886)	(1,316,713)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors		1,806,167	(551,122)
	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations		105,042	(34,997)
	•		;	
29	Analysis of changes in net debt - group			
		1 July 2020	Cash flows	30 June 2021
		£	£	, £
	Cash at bank and in hand	681,297	545,885	1,227,182
	Bank overdrafts	(20,698)	(515,226)	(535,924)
		660,599	30,659	691,258
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(1,400,000)	(703,334)	(2,103,334)
	Obligations under finance leases	(1,007,482)	243,874	(763,608)
	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		(1,746,883)	(428,801)	(2,175,684)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

30	Analysis of changes in net debt - company			
		1 July 2020	Cash flows 30 June 2021	
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	136,170	97,812	233,982
	Bank overdrafts	*	(390,000)	(390,000)
		<u> </u>		•
		136,170	(292,188)	(156,018)
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(1,400,000)	(703,334)	(2,103,334)
	Obligations under finance leases	(125,449)	17,194	(108,255)
		(1,389,279)	(978,328)	(2,367,607)
		 .		