

Company Registration No. 08691142 (England and Wales)

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		118,989		158,653
Investment properties	4		1,502,953		1,502,953
Investments	5		225		225
			<u>1,622,167</u>		<u>1,661,831</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	687,072		561,990	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,367		12,077	
		<u>692,439</u>		<u>574,067</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(2,104,024)</u>		<u>(2,092,678)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(1,411,585)</u>		<u>(1,518,611)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			210,582		143,220
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(73,600)</u>		<u>(63,025)</u>
Net assets			<u>136,982</u>		<u>80,195</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			136,882		80,095
Total equity			<u>136,982</u>		<u>80,195</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 07 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

LA Wrouth
Director

Company Registration No. 08691142

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Derwent Manor Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office is Suite 2b, North Sands Business Centre, Liberty Way, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, SR6 0QA.

The business address is Derwent Manor Hotel, Allensford, Northumberland, DH8 9BB.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

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

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

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' – Carrying amounts;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of SLW (Holdings) Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Sycamore Lodge, Nookside, Grindon, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, SR4 8PQ.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from the company's principal activities and is exclusive of value of added tax. Rental income is recognised in the period to which it relates.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% 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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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).

1.7 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are 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.

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts 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 company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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. 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 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	439,308
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	280,655
Depreciation charged in the year	39,664
At 31 March 2019	320,319
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	118,989
At 31 March 2018	158,653

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Investment property

	2019 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	1,502,953

Investment property comprises the Derwent Manor Hotel. The property was transferred at a carrying value of £1,502,953 from freehold property to investment property on the transfer of trading activity from Derwent Manor Limited to Lime Leisure Limited on 31 July 2015.

There has been no independent valuation of the property as the Directors believe the carrying value to be materially comparable to the fair value of the property as at 31 July 2015 and 31 March 2019.

5 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	225	225

6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	687,072	561,990

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	-	128
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,089,037	2,089,037
Corporation tax	11,474	-
Other taxation and social security	513	2,013
Other creditors	3,000	1,500
	2,104,024	2,092,678

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	73,600	63,025

DERWENT MANOR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Rent received 2019 £	2018 £
Fellow subsidiaries not wholly owned	120,000	120,000
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by related parties		
Fellow subsidiaries not wholly owned	687,072	563,490
	<u>687,072</u>	<u>563,490</u>

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Section 33: Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group.

11 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is SLW (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Gainford.

The auditor was RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.