

**Company Registration No. 04704715 (England and Wales)**

**E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

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# **E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

## **BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2018**

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		1,369,392		1,409,117
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		18,103		16,903	
Debtors	4	8,621		38,299	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,923		20,574	
		<u>44,647</u>		<u>75,776</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(199,444)</u>		<u>(209,022)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(154,797)</u>		<u>(133,246)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,214,595		1,275,871
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		<u>(1,053,672)</u>		<u>(1,115,398)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>160,923</u>		<u>160,473</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Other reserve			492,811		492,810
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(331,988)</u>		<u>(332,437)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>160,923</u>		<u>160,473</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

**E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 JUNE 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs A Fell

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04704715**

# **E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

E.N.D. Properties Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Tudor Farmhouse Hotel & Restaurant, High Street, CLEARWELL, Gloucestershire, UK, GL16 8JS.

#### **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.

#### **1.2 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.

Revenue is derived from hotel operations and includes the rental of rooms, food and beverage sales, and other revenue. Revenue is recognised when rooms are occupied and food and beverages are sold.

#### **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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% on cost less residual value
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost

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

#### **1.4 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. 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.

## **E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

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#### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

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.

#### **1.5 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.

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.

#### **1.6 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### **1.7 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.

## **E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

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#### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

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

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

##### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank 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.

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

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

#### **1.9 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.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.11 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 the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### 1.12 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.

##### 1.13 Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 29 (2017 - 28).

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2017	1,549,895	559,719	2,109,614
Additions	-	25,465	25,465
At 30 June 2018	1,549,895	585,184	2,135,079
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 July 2017	264,523	435,975	700,498
Depreciation charged in the year	30,998	34,191	65,189
At 30 June 2018	295,521	470,166	765,687
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2018	1,254,374	115,018	1,369,392
At 30 June 2017	1,285,372	123,745	1,409,117

The previous revaluation of the freehold property has been treated as deemed cost on transition to FRS102 Section 1A.



## **E.N.D. PROPERTIES LTD.**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

<b>4 Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	639	30,370
Other debtors	7,982	7,929
	<u>8,621</u>	<u>38,299</u>
	<u><u>8,621</u></u>	<u><u>38,299</u></u>
<b>5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,528	39,134
Trade creditors	64,298	49,671
Other taxation and social security	64,918	60,765
Other creditors	50,700	59,452
	<u>199,444</u>	<u>209,022</u>
	<u><u>199,444</u></u>	<u><u>209,022</u></u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	492,472	502,435
Other creditors	561,200	612,963
	<u>1,053,672</u>	<u>1,115,398</u>
	<u><u>1,053,672</u></u>	<u><u>1,115,398</u></u>
<b>7 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

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.