

Experience Travel (Huddersfield) Limited

Company Registration Number 01970515

Annual Report and Unaudited Accounts

Year ended 31 May 2020



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Experience Travel (Huddersfield) Limited
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Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	4	228,691	230,247
Current assets			
Debtors	5	(15,203)	3,756
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>158,114</u>	<u>222,013</u>
		142,911	225,769
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(58,999)</u>	<u>(174,488)</u>
Net current assets		<u>83,912</u>	<u>51,281</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		312,603	281,528
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(43,750)	(6,728)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(3,551)</u>	<u>(3,847)</u>
Net assets		<u>265,302</u>	<u>270,953</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	30,000	30,000
Revaluation reserve		81,517	81,517
Profit and loss account		<u>153,785</u>	<u>159,436</u>
		<u>265,302</u>	<u>270,953</u>

For the year ended 31 May 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts and reports have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

These accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 18 November 2020 and signed on its behalf by:


J A Bangham
Director

1 General information

Experience Travel (Huddersfield) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under company number 01970515.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:

115 North Road
Kirkburton
Huddersfield
HD8 0RL

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (2018) "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax.

Turnover includes the amount earned from travel agency and intermediary commission received and other services supplied to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Travel agency and intermediary commissions and other revenues received from the sale of third party products are recognised when they are earned, typically on receipt of final payment.

Client monies received at the balance sheet date relating to holidays commencing after the year end are deferred and included within trade creditors.

Other operating income includes rental income receivable from letting part of the premises.

Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Pension contributions

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only 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. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Freehold land and buildings are measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes to fair value recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income, along with a provision for deferred tax. Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

No depreciation is provided on freehold property due to it being held at fair value.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all other tangible fixed assets, over their expected useful lives. The annual rates and methods of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% reducing balance basis/33.3% straight line basis

Impairment of fixed assets

At the balance sheet date, if there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared to its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

3 Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Employees	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2019	210,000	81,052	291,052
Additions	-	611	611
At 31 May 2020	210,000	81,663	291,663
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2019	-	60,805	60,805
Charge for the year	-	2,167	2,167
At 31 May 2020	-	62,972	62,972
Net book value			
At 31 May 2019	210,000	20,247	230,247
At 31 May 2020	210,000	18,691	228,691

Revaluation

The fair value of the company's freehold land and buildings was revalued on 31 May 2020. An independent valuer was not involved. The directors valued the freehold land and buildings after taking advice from local estate agents and carrying out research in the local property market. Had the freehold land and buildings been measured on a historical cost basis, they would have had a cost of £159,628 (2019 - £159,628), accumulated depreciation of £nil (2019 - £nil) and a carrying amount of £159,628 (2019 - £159,628).

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	(18,035)	1,128
Other debtors	238	-
Prepayments	2,594	2,628
	(15,203)	3,756

6 Creditors:

Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loan	6,829	11,104
Trade creditors	40,049	142,971
Social security and other taxes	8,322	16,414
Other creditors	185	362
Accruals	<u>3,614</u>	<u>3,637</u>
	<u>58,999</u>	<u>174,488</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Bank loan	<u>43,750</u>	<u>6,728</u>

7 Security

The bank loan totalling £50,579 (2019: £17,832) is secured by a legal charge over the freehold land and buildings and a fixed and floating charge over all other fixed assets.

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

9 Financial commitments

Total financial commitments which are not included in the balance sheet are set out below:

Operating leases

The total of future minimum operating lease payments is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,778</u>

10 Transactions with directors

During the year there were repayments to directors totalling £nil (2019: £2,000) and introductions from directors totalling £nil (2019: £nil) in respect of loans with the company. At the balance sheet date of the current year the amount due to directors was £nil. At the balance sheet date of the prior year the amount due to directors was £nil.

Any loans were interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Non adjusting events after the financial period

At the year end the UK was under a national lockdown in an attempt to combat the global pandemic. Due to the ongoing infection risk, Covid-19 testing and the potential requirement to quarantine upon return from holiday, there is still a general reluctance to travel abroad. Turnover is expected to be much lower next year and there is no expectation business will improve significantly until April 2021. However with help from the furlough and job support schemes, keeping overheads to a minimum and the funding from the bounce back loan, the directors feel that they will meet their working capital requirements in the following year.