

Embergrange
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Registered number
150136

WEDNESDAY



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Embergrange

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Embergrange

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019. This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under Section 415a of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal Activities and Business Review

The Company has an outstanding employer liability claim relating to its former activity. As the Company is unlimited, its immediate parent Company, Staveley Industries Limited, is liable to fund any obligation of the Company which cannot otherwise be satisfied from existing assets.

Going Concern

The Company is currently not actively trading. Once all existing balances have been wound down it is expected that the Company will be struck off. Therefore, these accounts are prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Results and Dividends

The result for the year after taxation amounted to £nil (2018: £nil). No dividends were paid during the year (2018: £nil). Given that there has been no activity during the year, no Profit & Loss Account has been prepared.

Post Balance Sheet Events

On 11 March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation. No impact is expected on the Company given the Company has no employees and is not actively trading.

Financial Risk Management

Financial risks are monitored on an ongoing basis but the Company does not enter into any hedging activity and does not use financial instruments in this regard. Full disclosure of the use of financial instruments by Coats Group plc, the ultimate parent undertaking, is given in Coats Group plc's latest consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year and up to the date these accounts were approved:

A. Kermali
A. J. Stockwell (Resigned on 27 September 2019)
N. J. Kidd
J. D. Gurningham (Appointed on 27 September 2019)
C. Thompson (Appointed on 27 September 2019)

The Company's ultimate parent Company, Coats Group plc provides certain protections for Directors and officers of companies within the Coats Group plc group against personal financial exposure that they may incur in the course of their professional duties.

Auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the Company at the date when this report is approved:

- * so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- * each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to take as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.


Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors, Deloitte LLP, have been reappointed and will continue in office as auditors of the company.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- * select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
 - * make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
 - * prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.
- The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the Board



A. Kermali
Director

13 August 2020

Registered office: 4 Longwalk Road, Stockley Park, Uxbridge, UB11 1FE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EMBERGRANGE

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Embergrange (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 10.

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).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. 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 respect of these matters.

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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EMBERGRANGE (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and;
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

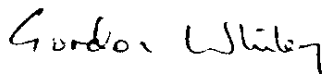
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns or;
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made or;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Gordon Whitey FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

14 August 2020

Embergrange

Balance Sheet

<u>As at 31 December 2019</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
		<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	<u>162,501</u>	<u>162,501</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for liabilities	6	<u>(162,500)</u>	<u>(162,500)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7	1	1
Profit and loss account		(162,500)	(162,500)
Other reserves		162,500	162,500
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The financial statements of Embergrange, registered number 150136, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 August 2020.



A. Kermalli
Director

Embergrange

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Other reserves	Total
Year ended 31 December 2019	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	1	(162,500)	162,500	1
Result for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	1	(162,500)	162,500	1
Result for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	1	(162,500)	162,500	1

Other reserves relate to a capital contribution

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Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

1 a) General information and basis of accounting

Embergrange is an unlimited private company, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office of the company is set out on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements are prepared and presented in GBP.

Embergrange meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements.

Embergrange is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, Coats Group plc. The address of the registered office of Embergrange is as per that of Coats Group plc, which is set out in note 10.

Disclosure exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to financial instruments, the presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

1 b) Going concern

The Company is currently not actively trading. Once all existing balances have been wound down it is expected that the Company will be struck off. Therefore, these accounts are prepared on a basis other than going concern.

1 c) Taxation

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, except to the extent that the losses are transferred from another group company under the group relief provisions, without corresponding payment by the claimant company.

1 d) Provisions

Provision is made on the basis of the present value of future cash flows whenever unavoidable losses are expected to arise from obligations which exist at the balance sheet date.

1 e) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Provisions

Provision is made on the basis of the present value of future cash flows whenever unavoidable losses are expected to arise from obligations which exist at the balance sheet date.

Embergrange

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

3 Operating expenses

The directors received no remuneration for their services to the company (2018: £nil). There were no other persons employed by the Company in the year (2018: nil)

Auditor's remuneration for the audit of the Company's annual accounts was £1,672 (2018: £1,850) and are borne by the Company's parent undertaking.

4 Taxation

2019	2018
£	£

Current tax:

UK corporation tax at 19% (2018: 19%)

-	-
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The current tax expense differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)
The differences are explained below

2019	2018
£	£

-	-
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Result multiplied by standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)

-	-
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TOTAL TAX CHARGE

-	-
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At the Statement of Financial Position date, Finance Act 2016 had been substantively enacted confirming that the main UK corporation tax rate will reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. Therefore, at 31 December 2019, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated based on rates of 19% and 17% where the temporary differences are expected to reverse before and after 1 April 2020 respectively.

On 11 March 2020 the Chancellor announced that in April 2020 the UK government will legislate to retain the current 19% rate. This change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, after the Statement of Financial Position date, and therefore is not included in these financial statements. It is not expected that this will have a material effect on the Company.

5 Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

2019	2018
£	£

Amounts owed by parent company

162,501	162,501
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The amounts due to the company above are repayable on demand. No interest is charged.

6 Provision for liabilities

2019	2018
£	£

At 1 January and 31 December

162,500	162,500
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The Company received employer liability claims relating to its former activity. As a consequence the Company made a provision based on its best estimate of likely costs to settle any related claims. These are expected to be settled in the foreseeable future.

7 Called up share capital

2019	2018
£	£

Called up, allotted, issued and fully paid:

1 (2018: 1) Ordinary Share of £1 each

1	1
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Embergrange

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

8 Related Parties

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 33 1A not to disclose transactions with entities 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within the Group

9 Post Balance Sheet Events

On 11 March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation. No impact is expected on the Company given the Company has no employees and is not actively trading.

10 Ultimate Parent Undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Staveley Industries Limited, registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Coats Group plc, which is incorporated in United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

Copies of that company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 are available from: The Secretary, 4 Longwalk Road, Stockley Park, Uxbridge, UB11 1FE. Coats Group plc is the largest and smallest Group to consolidate the Company's financial statements.