UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AAJ4ZF54
A16 11/12/2021 #14
COMPANIES HOUSE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 APRIL 2021

	20	21	2020	
Notes	£	£	£	£
3		3,831,960		2,280,358
	107,717		-	
4	761,369		744,908	
	869,086		744,908	
5	(2,853,504)		(1,637,256)	
		(1,984,418)		(892,348)
		1,847,542	•	1,388,010
6		(2 105 107)		(1,400,000)
		(=,,,,,,,,		(1,100,000)
7		(6,933)		-
		(264,498)		(11,990)
8		2		2
		(264,500)		(11,992)
	,	(264,498)		(11,990)
	3 4 5 6 7	Notes £ 3 4	3 3,831,960 4 761,369 869,086 5 (2,853,504) (1,984,418) 1,847,542 6 (2,105,107) 7 (6,933) (264,498) 8 2 (264,500)	Notes £ £ £ 3 3,831,960 4 107,717 / 761,369 / 869,086 744,908 / 744,908 5 (2,853,504) (1,637,256) / (1,984,418) / (1,847,542) 6 (2,105,107) / (6,933) / (264,498) / (264,498) 8 2 (264,500) / (264,500)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2021

N A Winch **Director**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Stack (Seaburn) Limited (the 'company') is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Patrick House Gosforth Park Avenue, Gosforth Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EG.

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.

Going concern

Not withstanding the net current liabilities position, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the time of sale and at the fair value of the consideration received for bar and food sales after deducting discounts, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings

10% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

15% straight line

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.

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).

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises suppliers invoiced costs.

Net realisable value comprises estimated selling price less any cost of disposal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised 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 trade and other debtors, 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors and bank loans, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

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 statement of financial position 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 leases asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

2 Employees

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

			2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total			1
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2020	2,214,687	65,671	2,280,358
	Additions	1,815,010	56,109	1,871,119
	Disposals	-	(65,671)	(65,671)
	At 30 April 2021	4,029,697	56,109	4,085,806
	Depreciation and impairment			
	Depreciation charged in the year	249,222	4,624	253,846
	At 30 April 2021	249,222	4,624	253,846
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2021	3,780,475	51,485	3,831,960
	At 30 April 2020	2,214,687 ====================================	65,671	2,280,358
4	Debtors			
			2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		40,126	-
	Other debtors		671,243	742,095
			711,369	742.005
	Deterred tax asset		50,000	742,095 2,813
	Deletion tax asset			
			761,369	744,908
	•			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•			
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			108,333	693,126
	Trade creditors			314,424	538,666
	Taxation and social security			65,929	1,460
	Other creditors			2,364,818	404,004
				2,853,504	1,637,256
	Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way company.	of fixed and flo	pating charges	over all the a	ssets of the
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	one year			
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			2,000,000	1,400,000
	Other creditors			105,107	-
•				2,105,107	1,400,000
					=====
	Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way company.	of fixed and flo	pating charges	over all the a	ssets of the
7	Provisions for liabilities				
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities			6,933	-
8	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and not fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
			===		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Purchases		
	2021	2020	
	£	£	
Other related parties	226,103	39,055	
	Management	charge	
	2021	2020	
	£,	£	
Other related parties	380,000	-	
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:			
	2021	2020	
Amounts due to related parties	£	£	
Other related parties	1,959,459	101,337	
			
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2021	2020	
Amounts due from voluted montice			
Amounts due from related parties	£	£	
Other related parties	355,199	586,220	

Other information

Other related parties consist of entities under the control of the company's directors and majority shareholders. Outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment terms.

The company's long term loans are supported by an unlimited guarantee between Danieli Holdings Limited, Phoenix Eye Limited, Phoenix Security Holdings Limited, Student Accommodation (UK) Limited, Northridge Healthcare Limited, Danieli Property Investments Limited, Education & Training Services (UK) Limited, Leisuretime (Leasehold) Limited, Homecare Plus Limited, Bannatyne's Limited, YOLO (Newcastle) Limited, YOLO (Ponteland) Limited, Boutique Bar and Tipi Company Limited, Stack Containers Limited, Stack Trading Limited and The Muddler (Newcastle) Limited which are all entities under common control of the directors and majority shareholders of Stack (Seaburn) Limited.