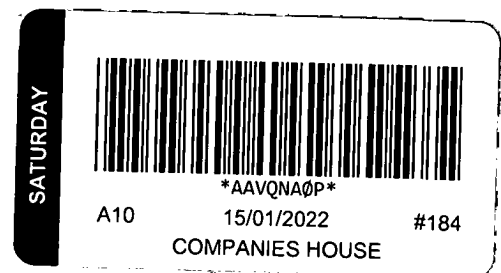


Company Registration No. 2680619 (England and Wales)

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021



HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr N Wood	(Appointed 1 August 2020)
	Mr R S Teatum	(Appointed 1 August 2020)
	Mr S Fowweather	(Appointed 1 August 2020)

Company number	2680619
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Registered office	Stoneacre Omega Boulevard, Thorne, Doncaster DN8 5TX
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Auditor	Haines Watts 17 Queens Lane Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 1RN
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Solicitors	Hay & Kilner 30 Cloth Market Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1EE
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HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

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HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the Period ended 25 April 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the retail of new and used motor vehicles, the sale of motor vehicle parts and servicing of motor vehicles.

These accounts represent the 10 month period from 1 July 2020 to 25 April 2021. On 25 April 2021, the entity was hived up into Decidebloom Limited and from this date ceased to trade.

Results and dividends

The results for the Period are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. As part of the hive up to Decidebloom on 25 April 2021, a dividend of £17m was declared.

Directors

The directors who held office during the Period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

S Hodgson	(Resigned 31 July 2020)
L A Hodgson	(Resigned 31 July 2020)
J J Hodgson	(Resigned 31 July 2020)
H R Hodgson	(Resigned 31 July 2020)
Mr N Wood	(Appointed 1 August 2020)
Mr R S Teatum	(Appointed 1 August 2020)
Mr S Foweather	(Appointed 1 August 2020)

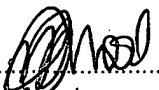
Auditor

Haines Watts were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board


.....
Mr N Wood
Director

Date: 21/12/2021

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

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). 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 judgements 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.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hodgson Newcastle Limited (the 'company') for the Period ended 25 April 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 25 April 2021 and of its profit for the Period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the directors hived up the company on 25 April 2021 and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 1. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial Period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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; or
- 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.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to both the company itself and the industry in which it operates. We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management. The most significant were identified as the Companies Act 2006, UK GAAP (FRS102) and relevant tax legislation. We considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statements. Our audit procedures included:

- confirming with the directors and management whether they have any knowledge or suspicion of fraud;
- obtaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;

Our audit did not identify any key audit matters relating to the detection of irregularities including fraud. However, despite the audit being planned and conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) there remains an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected owing to inherent limitations of the audit, and that by their very nature, any such instances of fraud or irregularity likely involve collusion, forgery, intentional misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.



Donna Bulmer BA(Hons) ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Haines Watts

Date: 13 January 2022

**Chartered Accountants and
Statutory Auditor**

17 Queens Lane
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE1 1RN

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

		Period ended 25 April 2021	Period ended 30 June 2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	54,273,231	107,804,145
Cost of sales		(47,234,760)	(97,059,889)
Gross profit		7,038,471	10,744,256
Administrative expenses		(5,972,481)	(10,226,148)
Other operating income		894,787	636,152
Operating profit	4	1,960,777	1,154,260
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(34,195)	(58,487)
Profit before taxation		1,926,582	1,095,773
Tax on profit	8	(60,801)	(105,706)
Profit for the financial Period		1,865,781	990,067


HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET


AS AT 25 APRIL 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		-		10,395,000
Current assets					
Stocks	10	-		10,535,441	
Debtors	11	10,000		1,712,435	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		4,811,498	
		10,000		17,059,374	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	-		(11,720,087)	
Net current assets			10,000		5,339,287
Total assets less current liabilities			10,000		15,734,287
Provisions for liabilities			-		(239,515)
Net assets			10,000		15,494,772
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve	16		-		3,710,587
Profit and loss reserves	17		-		11,774,185
Total equity			10,000		15,494,772

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



 N Wood
 Director



 Mr R S Teatum
 Director

Company Registration No. 2680619

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2019		10,000	7,639,439	17,456,504	25,105,943
Period ended 30 June 2020:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	990,067	990,067
Reduction of shares	17	-	-	(6,672,386)	(6,672,386)
Other movements		-	(3,928,852)	-	(3,928,852)
Balance at 30 June 2020		10,000	3,710,587	11,774,185	15,494,772
Period ended 25 April 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	1,865,781	1,865,781
Dividends		-	-	(17,350,553)	(17,350,553)
Transfers		-	(3,710,587)	3,710,587	-
Balance at 25 April 2021		10,000	-	-	10,000

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hodgson Newcastle Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stoneacre Omega Boulevard, Thorne, Doncaster, DN8 5TX.

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.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Stoneacre Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Alpha House, Omega Boulevard, Capitol Park, Thorne, Doncaster, DN8 5TX.

1.2 Going concern

On 25 April 2021, Hodgson Newcastle Limited was hived up into Decidebloom Limited, therefore there is no residual trade remaining. The accounts have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents invoiced sales, excluding VAT, of goods and services sold to third parties during the year, including commissions receivable, but excluding bonuses and incentives, which are credited to cost of sales. Sales of goods are recognised when the goods are delivered, sales of services are recognised when the service has been provided and finance commissions are recognised on delivery of the related vehicle. Turnover is attributable to the company's continuing principal activity.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Freehold land and buildings	nil
Plant and equipment	25% per annum, straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% per annum, straight line
Computers	25% per annum, 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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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. The impairment loss 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.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 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.

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Vehicle stock sales	49,420,154	98,848,202
Parts and servicing sales	4,752,913	8,467,323
Other sales	100,164	488,620
	<u>54,273,231</u>	<u>107,804,145</u>
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	<u>54,273,231</u>	<u>107,804,145</u>
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	<u>894,787</u>	<u>636,152</u>

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

4 Operating profit

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(894,787)	(636,152)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	31,128	130,454
Impairment of owned tangible fixed assets	-	3,928,852
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	20,000	35,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Management	3	3
Distribution	152	179
Total	<u>155</u>	<u>182</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	4,637,955	7,591,476
Social security costs	29,084	67,800
	<u>4,667,039</u>	<u>7,659,276</u>

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £	2020 £
Other interest	34,195	58,487
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

8 Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	348,171	223,134
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(47,856)	48,046
Total current tax	<u>300,315</u>	<u>271,180</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(239,514)	-
Write down or reversal of write down of deferred tax asset	-	(165,474)
Total deferred tax	<u>(239,514)</u>	<u>(165,474)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>60,801</u>	<u>105,706</u>

The actual charge for the Period can be reconciled to the expected charge for the Period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before taxation	<u>1,926,582</u>	<u>1,095,773</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	366,051	208,197
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	19	51,473
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(47,857)	48,046
Other non-reversing timing differences	-	(42,396)
Revaluation/fair value adjustment and other property adjustments	-	(159,614)
Fixed asset differences	(293,701)	-
Other tax adjustments, reliefs and transfers	36,289	-
Taxation charge for the period	<u>60,801</u>	<u>105,706</u>

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2020	14,241,623	616,588	774,802	555,374	16,188,387
Additions	105,095	63,827	5,457	1,705	176,084
Disposals	(14,346,718)	(680,415)	(780,259)	(557,079)	(16,364,471)
At 25 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2020	3,928,852	609,351	756,114	499,070	5,793,387
Depreciation charged in the Period	-	6,761	9,592	14,775	31,128
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,928,852)	(616,112)	(765,706)	(513,845)	(5,824,515)
At 25 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount					
At 25 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	10,312,771	7,237	18,688	56,304	10,395,000

10 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	10,535,441

11 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	758,128
Other debtors	10,000	878,908
Prepayments and accrued income	-	75,399
	10,000	1,712,435

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans	13	-	82,812
Trade creditors		-	8,302,965
Corporation tax		-	271,180
Other taxation and social security		-	497,755
Other creditors		-	1,991,152
Accruals and deferred income		-	574,223
		-	11,720,087

13 Loans and overdrafts

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans	-	82,812
Payable within one year	-	82,812

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	-	239,515
Movements in the Period:		2021
		£
Liability at 1 July 2020		239,515
Credit to profit or loss		(239,515)
Liability at 25 April 2021		-

15 Share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

HODGSON NEWCASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 APRIL 2021

15 Share capital

(Continued)

16 Revaluation reserve

	2021 £	2020 £
At the beginning of the Period	3,710,587	7,639,439
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,710,587)	-
Other movements	-	(3,928,852)
At the end of the Period	-	3,710,587

17 Movement on Reserves

	2021 £	2020 as restated £
At the beginning of the Period	11,774,185	17,456,504
Profit for the Period	1,865,781	990,067
Dividends declared and paid in the Period	(17,350,553)	-
Transfer from revaluation reserve	3,710,587	-
Share redemption or reduction	-	(6,672,386)
At the end of the Period	-	11,774,185

The movement in reserves in the prior year related to a capital reduction demerger of SLJH Ltd, in which Hodgson Newcastle Ltd previously held an Investment. The shares held in SLJH Ltd were distributed via a Dividend in Specie on 10th March 2020, to Tyrion Hodgson Ltd.

In the current year, the movement in reserves relates to the hive up into Decidebloom Limited (parent company) on 25 April 2021.

18 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr R S Teatum by virtue of his majority holding in the ultimate parent company, Stoneacre Ltd.