Ensco 1156 Limited

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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### **Ensco 1156 Limited**

# Company Information for the year ended 31 March 2022

**DIRECTORS:** 

CJ Hemmings K Revitt

ML Widders

**SECRETARY:** 

**RJ** Keeling

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

Blenheim House Ackhurst Park Foxhole Road Chorley PR7 1NY

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

02971215 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

McMillan & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants and

Statutory Auditor 28 Eaton Avenue Matrix Office Park Buckshaw Village Chorley

Lancashire PR7 7NA

## Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The company did not trade in the year, except a receipt in settlement of a legal claim.

### Going concern

As set out in note 1, the company has not traded int he current or prior year and the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, therefore the directors have not prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

### **DIVIDENDS**

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2021 to the date of this report.

CJ Hemmings K Revitt ML Widders

### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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.

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 March 2022

### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

ML Widders - Director

11 July 2022

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ensco 1156 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 Auditors' 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.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

The directors have concluded that the financial statements should not be prepared on a going concern basis, as set out in note 2 of the financial statements. We concur with this conclusion.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 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 the audit:

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

### 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 Report of the Directors.

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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

### Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions,

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the Health and Safety Executive, and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

NW

Neil McMillan (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of McMillan & Co LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 28 Eaton Avenue Matrix Office Park Buckshaw Village Chorley Lancashire PR7 7NA

11 July 2022

# Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
TURNOVER			
OPERATING PROFIT		-	-
Settlement of legal claim	4	128	. 110
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		128	110
Tax on profit	5	<u>.</u>	. · ·
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL Y	EAR	<u>128</u>	110

# Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2022

Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	128	. 110
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	·	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	128	<u>110</u>

## Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

CURRENT ACCETS	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	6	<u>849</u>	<u>721</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURR LIABILITIES	ENT	849	<del>721</del>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7	•	-
Retained earnings	8	<b>849</b>	721
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		849	721

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 July 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

ML Widders - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 April 2020	-	611	611
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	110	110
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	721	721
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		128	128
Balance at 31 March 2022		849	849

# Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000		2021 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations	1	<u>.</u> .		. — .
Increase in cash and cash equivalent Cash and cash equivalents at	ts	<b>-</b>		-
beginning of year		<u>.</u> ,	·	<del>-</del>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>.</u>		

# Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Cash generated from operations	<u> </u>	
Increase in trade and other debtors	(128)	(110)
Profit before taxation	128	110
	£'000	£'000
	2022	2021
OPERATIONS		

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ensco 1156 Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect future trading are set out in the Directors' Report.

### Going concern

The Company has not traded during the current or prior year. As the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### Financial instruments

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 March 2022 nor for the year ended 31 March 2021.

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

		2022 £	2021 £
	Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	===
4.	EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS	2022	2021
	Settlement of legal claim	£'000 128	£'000 110

### 5. TAXATION

### Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2022 nor for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Profit before tax	2022 £'000 128	2021 £'000 110
	Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	24	21
	Effects of: Chargeable gain transfered to a related party	(24)	(21)
	Total tax charge	· <u>-</u>	-
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2022	2021
	Amount due from related party	£'000 849 ———	£'000 721
7.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:  Number: Class: Nominal value:		2021 £ .
	2,500,000 Ordinary 0.0000004	<del>-</del>	.1

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 8. **RESERVES**

	· .	Retained earnings £'000
At 1 April 2021 Profit for the year		721 128
At 31 March 2022		849 ———

### 9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

### **Classic Lodges Limited**

During the year, the Company advanced a loan of £128,000 (2021: £154,000) to Classic Lodges Limited. At the end of the year, the Company was owed £849,000 (2021: £721,000) by Classic Lodges Limited.

The estate of Mr TJ Hemmings (deceased) is the ultimate controlling party of Ensco 1156 Limited and Classic Lodges Limited.

### 10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Calgarth Limited and the ultimate controlling party is Wordon Limited. Both of these companies are incorporated in the Isle of Man and are wholly owned by the estate of Mr TJ Hemmings (deceased). Wordon Limited does not prepare consolidated accounts.