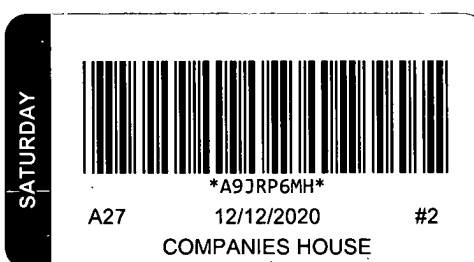


Company Registration No. 09264578 (England and Wales)

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

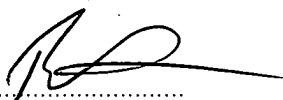
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		123,083		181,218
Current assets					
Stocks		16,151		19,551	
Debtors	5	45,648		122,848	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,761		77,600	
		<u>142,560</u>		<u>219,999</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(140,495)</u>		<u>(172,092)</u>	
Net current assets			2,065		47,907
Total assets less current liabilities			125,148		229,125
Provisions for liabilities	7		-		(12,584)
Net assets			<u>125,148</u>		<u>216,541</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	9		125,146		216,539
Total equity			<u>125,148</u>		<u>216,541</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30/9/2020 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
R Ashcroft
Director

Company Registration No. 09264578

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Eccleston Arms Bar & Grill Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, Solarcrown Commercial, Sandwash Business Park, Sandwash Close, Rainford, St Helens, WA11 8LY.

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 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.

1.2 Going concern

The risks related to the Covid-19 pandemic have been assessed by the Board. The unprecedented events, which are still evolving, are likely to have a short to medium-term impact on the company's financial performance, though are not easily forecasted. To date, the company has experienced a reduction in revenues but due to the actions that the board are taking this is not having a detrimental impact on its financial performance. The company has sufficient financial resources, including the support of its major shareholder and other group companies. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The directors are taking all available steps to efficiently manage cash flow, to reduce costs and to plan appropriate commercial actions to take during this period of instability across the UK economy. This includes exploring all available support being made available from the UK Government.

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections and obtaining additional loan funding through the Governments available loan schemes, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors therefore believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% - 33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Cutlery, crockery, glass, bedlinen, towels	20% - 100% 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.

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 replacement cost and 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. 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' 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 38 (2018 - 35).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration paid to directors	-	16,895

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	153,045	290,315	443,360
Additions	-	4,760	4,760
At 31 December 2019	153,045	295,075	448,120
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	45,951	216,191	262,142
Depreciation charged in the year	15,365	47,530	62,895
At 31 December 2019	61,316	263,721	325,037
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	91,729	31,354	123,083
At 31 December 2018	107,094	74,124	181,218

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	120
Amounts owed by group undertakings	42,637	118,776
Prepayments and accrued income	3,011	3,952
	<u>45,648</u>	<u>122,848</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	49,573	62,081
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,960	3,817
Taxation and social security	29,781	38,730
Other creditors	47,181	67,464
	<u>140,495</u>	<u>172,092</u>

An unlimited composite company guarantee is given by Mikhail Hotels and Leisure Holdings Limited, Mikhail Hotels Limited, A&V Mikhail Investments Limited, Eccleston Arms Bar & Grill Limited and Punch Tarmey Limited to secure all Liabilities of each other.

The bank has a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company.

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	-	12,584
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,584</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserve represents earnings net of distribution to owners.

ECCLESTON ARMS BAR & GRILL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stephen Grayson FCCA.

The auditor was UHY Hacker Young Manchester LLP.

11 Directors' transactions

Included within other creditors is an amount of £nil (2018: £39,148) owed to the directors of the company. The movement relates to expenses paid for by the company. No interest is charged on the balance.

12 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Mikhail Hotels and Leisure Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements of the immediate parent undertaking can be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff.