Registered number: 04707338

## ST CHRISTOPHER'S INNS LIMITED

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

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## ST CHRISTOPHER'S INNS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04707338

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 MARCH 2019

	Note		30 March 2019 £		31 March 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Investment property	4		4,187,000		4,187,000
		,	4,187,000		4,187,000
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	12,141,601		12,150,000	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	217,431		270,416	•
Cash at bank and in hand	6	36,391		-	
		12,395,423		12,420,416	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(9,527,122)		(10,069,927)	
Net current assets			2,868,301		2,350,489
Total assets less current liabilities			7,055,301		6,537,489
Net assets			7,055,301		6,537,489
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss account			7,055,300		6,537,488
			7,055,301		6,537,489

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

23/12/2019

Mr K Knowles

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

#### 1. General information

St Christopher's Inn Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Overlord House, 1D Colet Gardens, Hammersmith, London, England, W14 9DH.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through loans from Beds & Bars Group Limited, the parent company, and Interpub Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking. Therefore, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the rental income from the letting of the company's freehold property and is recognised on a receivable basis.

#### 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 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 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 finanacial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, loans to fellow group companies, 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 consistutes 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 loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement consistutes 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 direct issue costs.

### 3. Employees

During the current and preceding accounting periods the only employees of the company were the directors. The directors are all employed in other entities in the group and did not receive remuneration directly in respect of their services as directors of the company.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

#### 4. Investment property

Freehold investment property £

Valuation

At 1 April 2018

4,187,000

At 30 March 2019

4,187,000

Investment property comprises of properties rented out to fellow group undertakings.

The fair value of the company's investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 25 November 2014 by Christie & Co, Chartered Surveyors. The directors consider the above valuation to be a fair representation of the property's fair value at 1 April 2018 and 30 March 2019.

The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties. Christie & Co are Chartered Surveyors and members of RICS.

The original cost of the land and buildings included at valuation was £3,769,885 (2018: £3,769,885).

#### 5. Debtors

30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Due after more than one year	
Amounts owed by group undertakings 12,141,601	12,150,000
12,141,601	12,150,000
30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Due within one year	
Other debtors 12,994	65,979
Deferred taxation 204,437	204,437
217,431	270,416

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	36,391	•
	Less: bank overdrafts	-	(922)
		36,391	(922)
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	F: 31 31/3,0	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
	Bank overdrafts		922
	Trade creditors	•	630
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,527,122	10,067,175
	Accruals and deferred income	•	1,200
		9,527,122	10,069,927
8. I	Financial instruments		*
		30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
	Financial assets	~	2
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	36,391 ————	<u>-</u>
9.	Share capital		
		30 March 2019	31 March 2018
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	1 (2018 - 1) Ordinary share of £1.00	· <b>1</b>	1

Ordinary shares have full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

#### 10. Parent company

The parent of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up of which the company is a member is Beds & Bars Group Limited, a company with a registered office of Overlord House, 1D Colet Gardens, Hammersmith, London, England, W14 9DH.

Beds & Bars Group Limited is the ultimate parent company.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr K C Knowles.

#### 11. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 23 12 2519 by Karanjit Gill (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Elman Wall Limited.