
COASTAL HOTELS LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

COASTAL HOTELS LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06966352

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	37,005	-
Tangible assets	5	3,131,812	3,117,541
		<u>3,168,817</u>	<u>3,117,541</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		22,426	16,833
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	104,490	37,977
Cash at bank and in hand	7	65,681	87,456
		<u>192,597</u>	<u>142,266</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(669,450)	(544,320)
Net current liabilities		<u>(476,853)</u>	<u>(402,054)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,691,964</u>	<u>2,715,487</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,876,724)	(2,014,357)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(107,184)	(102,747)
		<u>(107,184)</u>	<u>(102,747)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>708,056</u></u>	<u><u>598,383</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	10	10
Other reserves	13	751,488	751,488
Profit and loss account	13	(43,442)	(153,115)
		<u><u>708,056</u></u>	<u><u>598,383</u></u>

COASTAL HOTELS LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06966352

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 by:

H L Cragoe
Director

Date: 14 December 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. General information

Coastal Hotels Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 64 New Cavendish Street, London, W1G 8TB. The principal place of business address is The Gallivant, New Lydd Road, Camber, Rye, East Sussex, TN31 7RB.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

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

In assessing the ability of the company to operate as a going concern, management have evaluated current and forecasted operational results, and the solvency of the company. Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the director includes the COVID-19 pandemic. However, at the date of this report it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that this will have on the company. Accordingly the director has continued to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet 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 Balance Sheet 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 balance sheet date.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	not provided
Fixtures and fittings	-	8% Straight line method
Office equipment	-	8% Straight line method

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.12 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 27 (2018 - 27).

4. Intangible assets

	Website £	Development expenditure £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	22,816	-	50,000	72,816
Additions	27,616	11,432	-	39,048
At 31 December 2019	50,432	11,432	50,000	111,864
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2019	22,816	-	50,000	72,816
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,024	1,019	-	2,043
At 31 December 2019	23,840	1,019	50,000	74,859
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	26,592	10,413	-	37,005
At 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-

COASTAL HOTELS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	1,806,876	1,730,118	41,790	3,578,784
Additions	-	136,394	27,261	163,655
At 31 December 2019	1,806,876	1,866,512	69,051	3,742,439
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	-	439,356	21,887	461,243
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	145,500	3,884	149,384
At 31 December 2019	-	584,856	25,771	610,627
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	1,806,876	1,281,656	43,280	3,131,812
<i>At 31 December 2018</i>	<i>1,806,876</i>	<i>1,290,762</i>	<i>19,903</i>	<i>3,117,541</i>

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	435	140
Other debtors	90,854	37,837
Prepayments and accrued income	13,201	-
	<u>104,490</u>	<u>37,977</u>

COASTAL HOTELS LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	65,681	87,456
Less: bank overdrafts	(13,326)	(12,439)
	<u>52,355</u>	<u>75,017</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	13,326	12,439
Bank loans	60,000	60,000
Trade creditors	152,129	88,065
Other taxation and social security	105,310	127,472
Other creditors	290,929	256,344
Accruals and deferred income	47,756	-
	<u>669,450</u>	<u>544,320</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	1,452,000	1,512,000
Other creditors	424,724	502,357
	<u>1,876,724</u>	<u>2,014,357</u>

The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company.

COASTAL HOTELS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	60,000	60,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	1,452,000	1,512,000
	<u>1,452,000</u>	<u>1,512,000</u>
	<u>1,512,000</u>	<u>1,572,000</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(102,747)
Charged to profit or loss	(4,437)
At end of year	<u>(107,184)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(102,747)	(187,872)
Deferred tax movement	(4,437)	85,125
	<u>(107,184)</u>	<u>(102,747)</u>

COASTAL HOTELS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6 (2018 - 6) Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	6	6
4 (2018 - 4) B ordinary shares shares of £1 each	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13. Reserves

Other reserves

Includes revaluation of investment property and deferred tax on revaluations.

14. Post balance sheet events

Between the accounting period end and the date of this report, Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic emerged globally. For more detail regarding the directors' view of this event please refer to the Directors' Report.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.