Registered number: 07201948

LATE NIGHT DINING AT 5 HERTFORD STREET LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

TUESDAY

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	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2 - 7

LATE NIGHT DINING AT 5 HERTFORD STREET LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07201948

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		4,818,201		5,410,369
		•	4,818,201	•	5,410,369
Current assets					
Stocks		577,735		495,818	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	3,360		3,387	
		581,095	•	499,205	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,603,762)		(3,016,203)	
Net current liabilities			(3,022,667)		(2,516,998)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	1,795,534	-	2,893,371
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(773,249)		(1,031,086)
Provisions for liabilities	· ·		(113,247)		(1,031,000)
Deferred tax		(45,714)		(166,031)	
			(45,714)		(166,031)
Net assets		•	976,571	-	1,696,254
Capital and reserves		- -		-	
Called up share capital	9		66,753		66,753
Share premium account			1,658,466		1,658,466
Profit and loss account			(748,648)		(28,965)
		•	976,571	-	1,696,254

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 18 December ²⁰²⁰. R Birley

Robin Birley

Director

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

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

1. General information

The company is a Private Limited Company incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 10 Norwich Street London EC4A 1BD

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 COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020. The resulting economic impact of the virus and government measures taken to contain the situation have negatively affected the Company's results in the year 2020. The Company has experienced a reduction in demand for its food and beverage trading business since the club was closed during the 'lockdown' period in April and May 2020. The member numbers that are using the club since opening has also reduced because of fear for the virus spreading however membership income has not been materially affected. Overall, however, the impact on the Company's cash flow has been contained through the deferral of the PAYE and VAT liabilities and through the furloughing of staff. The directors note that given that the club has access to over £3 million of banking facilities it ensures the Company's continuity and provides confirmation that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of membership income and of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Turnover is accounted for by the company to which it relates based on the area of the club in which the sale has arisen.

Turnover is allocated between the 6 Limited companies automatically by the club's EPOS system.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

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

2.5 Management charges

A management charge at cost plus mark up is levied by 5 Hertford Street Limited to cover operational costs for the company.

2.6 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.

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:

Leasehold improvements - 5% Over the term of the lease

Plant and machinery - 15% straight line Fixtures and fittings - 15% straight line

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Stocks

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined at actual cost at the time of purchase.

At each reporting date, stock is assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable value less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Financial instruments

Classification

The company's loans are classified as financial liabilities.

Recognition and measurement

The financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The repayment period is in 8 years with no repayment schedule. The effective interest rate applied to the loan is 8%.

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

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies 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 but nevertherless are inherent in the production of any set of accounts. These 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 key source of estimation uncertainty can be identified in the effective interest rate applied on the company's private loans and borrowings and focuses on whether this reflects the rate of interest of similar loans outside in the market. The carrying amount of the loan instrument is £1,609,349 (2018 -£1,769,063).

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2018 - 1).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	6,108,561	553,420	2,255,165	8,917,146
Additions	9,744	17,710	83,775	111,229
At 31 December 2019	6,118,305	571,130	2,338,940	9,028,375
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	1,869,664	313,724	1,323,389	3,506,777
Charge for the year on owned assets	326,897	85,669	290,831	703,397
At 31 December 2019	2,196,561	399,393	1,614,220	4,210,174
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	3,921,744	171,737	724,720	4,818,201
At 31 December 2018	4,238,897	239,696	931,776	5,410,369

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

6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	3,360	3,387
		3,360	3,387
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to related parties	2,767,662	2,278,226
	Accruals and deferred income	836,100	737,977
		3,603,762	3,016,203
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other loans	773,249	1,031,086
		773,249	1,031,086
9.	Share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	43,750 (2018 - 43,750) A Ordinary Shares shares of £1.00 each 1,656,501 (2018 - 1,656,501) B Ordinary Shares shares of £0.01 each	43,750 16,565	43,750 16,565
	18,750 (2018 - 18,750) C Ordinary Shares shares of £0.01 each	188	188
	625,000 (2018 - 625,000) Deferred Shares shares of £0.01 each	6,250	6,250

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

10. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 18 December 2020 by Robert Soteriou FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Soteriou Banerji Chartered Accountants.