

Company Registration No. 8758299 (England and Wales)

Portobello Hotel Limited

**Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

Pages for filing with the registrar

Portobello Hotel Limited

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Portobello Hotel Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2022

			2022	2021
	Notes	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4		156,952	81,870
Current assets				
Stocks		2,646		1,171
Debtors	5	181,111		95,324
Cash at bank and in hand		175,931		8,407
		<u>359,688</u>		<u>104,902</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(440,485)</u>		<u>(460,582)</u>
Net current liabilities			<u>(80,797)</u>	<u>(355,680)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			76,155	(273,810)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(173,845)</u>	<u>(323,810)</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	8		1	1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(173,846)</u>	<u>(323,811)</u>
Total equity			<u>(173,845)</u>	<u>(323,810)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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.

Portobello Hotel Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 March 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Jessica Frankopan

Director

Company Registration No. 8758299 (England and Wales)

Portobello Hotel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Portobello Hotel Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 Stanley Gardens, London, W11 2NG.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is generated from overnight accommodation, food and beverages and are recognised at the point of provision of the room, food or beverage to the guest. Any amounts paid upfront for accommodation, food and beverages are held in the balance sheet until the service or goods are provided to the guest.

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.

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	5 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 to 5 years 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 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to net realisable value.

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 at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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, 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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Critical accounting judgements 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. The 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 estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	16	17
	==	==

Portobello Hotel Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	59,028	431,371	490,399
Additions	-	112,177	112,177
At 31 March 2022	59,028	543,548	602,576
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	55,122	353,407	408,529
Depreciation charged in the year	1,336	35,759	37,095
At 31 March 2022	56,458	389,166	445,624
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	2,570	154,382	156,952
At 31 March 2021	3,906	77,964	81,870

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	35,806	24,891
Corporation tax recoverable	22,697	23,842
Other debtors	83,216	46,591
	141,719	95,324
Deferred tax asset	39,392	-
	181,111	95,324

Portobello Hotel Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	79,013	33,241
Amounts owed to group undertakings	71,540	138,207
Corporation tax	-	1,145
Other taxation and social security	8,424	34,788
Other creditors	281,508	253,201
	<u>440,485</u>	<u>460,582</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	250,000	50,000
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The bank loan relates to a loan received under the Bounce Back Loan scheme. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of 2.5% per year, after the first year.

8 Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
	8,761	14,018
	<u>8,761</u>	<u>14,018</u>

Portobello Hotel Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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 Peter Harker.
The auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

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.