

Registered number: 08805853

**ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**  
**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

RPG CROUCH CHAPMAN LLP  
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London  
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COMPANIES HOUSE

ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER:08805853

BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

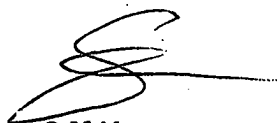
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	5,270	228,436
		<u>5,270</u>	<u>228,436</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	6,745	93,244
Cash at bank and in hand	6	648	20,868
		<u>7,393</u>	<u>114,112</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(242,192)	(342,851)
Net current liabilities		<u>(234,799)</u>	<u>(228,739)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(229,529)</u>	<u>(303)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	-	(1,001)
Net liabilities		<u>(229,529)</u>	<u>(1,304)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>(229,530)</u>	<u>(1,305)</u>
		<u>(229,529)</u>	<u>(1,304)</u>

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 28 September 2018.



**S M Kenée**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	1	(53,043)	(53,042)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	51,738	51,738
At 1 January 2017	1	(1,305)	(1,304)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(228,225)	(228,225)
At 31 December 2017	1	(229,530)	(229,529)

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

## ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

The legal form of the entity is that of a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 77 Malham Road, Forest Hill, London SE23 1AH.

The principal activity of the company was that of operating a public house.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is GBP.

#### 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 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.

##### 2.3 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.

## ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.3 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:

Long-term leasehold property	-	5% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% per annum

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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

##### 2.4 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.

##### 2.5 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.

##### 2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 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.

2.8 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year 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 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.

ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016 - 24).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	258,045	6,809	264,854
At 31 December 2017	258,045	6,809	264,854
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	34,879	1,539	36,418
Charge for the year on owned assets	223,166	-	223,166
At 31 December 2017	258,045	1,539	259,584
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	-	5,270	5,270
At 31 December 2016	223,166	5,270	228,436

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Long leasehold	-	223,166

5. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	6,745	83,802
Prepayments and accrued income	-	9,442
	6,745	93,244

ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>648</u>	<u>20,868</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	-	7,511
Amounts owed to group undertakings	137,752	195,406
Other taxation and social security	-	4,030
Other creditors	-	14,651
Accruals and deferred income	<u>104,440</u>	<u>121,253</u>
	<u>242,192</u>	<u>342,851</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(1,001)
Charged to profit or loss	<u>1,001</u>
At end of year	<u>-</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,001)</u>

9. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed £137,752 (2016: £195,406) to Gregarious Limited, its parent company.

10. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Gregarious Limited, who owns 100% of the issued share capital.



ATLANTIC ARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 28 September 2018 by Paul Randall BA ACA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of RPG Crouch Chapman LLP.