Registered number
03485196

Quay Inns Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 May 2025

Quay Inns Limited

Registered number: 03485196

Balance Sheet

as at 31 May 2025

	Notes		2025		2024
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,090		14,535
Current assets					
Stocks		12,390		11,063	
Debtors	4	8,671		11,214	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,599		333	
		26,660		22,610	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(133,866)		(109,585)	
Net current liabilities			(107,206)		(86,975)
Total assets less current liabilities			(99,116)		(72,440)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(525,509)		(535,556)
Net liabilities			(624,625)		(607,996)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			55,000		55,000
Profit and loss account			(679,625)		(662,996)
Shareholders' funds			(624,625)		(607,996)

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

R E Robson

Director

Approved by the board on 27 February 2026

Quay Inns Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 May 2025

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing

differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	22	23

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 June 2024	209,619
At 31 May 2025	209,619
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2024	195,084
Charge for the year	6,445
At 31 May 2025	201,529
Net book value	
At 31 May 2025	8,090
At 31 May 2024	14,535

4 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Other debtors	8,671	11,214

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,648	12,007
Trade creditors	45,485	29,831
Taxation and social security costs	38,267	34,530
Other creditors	39,466	33,217
	133,866	109,585

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	922	10,970
Other creditors	524,587	524,586
	525,509	535,556

7 Loans	2025	2024
	£	£
Creditors include:		
Secured bank loans	11,570	22,977

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

8 Related party transactions

Creditors include loans made to the company by the director, Mr R E Robson and members of his immediate family, totalling £524,587 (2024 £524,586). These loans are interest free, unsecured and have no fixed repayment date.

9 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are Mrs R V E Lockey and J M E Robson who own all the share capital of the company in equal shares.

10 Other information

Quay Inns Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

20 Albert Road

Hale

Altrincham

Cheshire

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.