

Registered number: 06734412

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

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SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

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SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the period ended 27 December 2019.

In common with much of the restaurant sector, the company operates on a weekly reporting cycle with the financial period end falling on the nearest Friday to 31 December. Accordingly these financial statements are for the 52 week period ended 27 December 2019, with comparative values for the 52 week period ended 28 December 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the period was operating a champagne bar.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial 52 week period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Results, dividends and business review

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to £39,000 (2018: loss £67,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: £nil).

The directors continue to explore new opportunities to increase sales and improve profitability.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

Directors

The directors who served during the period and to the date of signing were:

M Bradley
C Richards
A Storey
M Thomas (resigned 30 June 2020)

Strategic report

Advantage has been taken of the exemption under Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Directors' assessment of going concern

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of Coronavirus ("COVID-19") a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. Faced with an unprecedented crisis Governments across the globe have enforced varying degrees of 'lockdowns' and shutdowns across their respective territories with a primary aim to lessen the spread of the virus. Inevitably these actions have impacted the WSH Group ("Group") business model which is predicated on serving customers at cafes, bars, restaurants, public spaces and the workplace.

Given the economic uncertainty caused by the lockdowns the Group has been in regular dialogue with all appropriate stakeholders (our people, our clients, our suppliers, and our funders) and has taken all available measures to ensure the business is as best protected for the long term. Whilst parts of the Group were able to trade throughout, serving essential workers and their children, others inevitably closed or were materially reduced in scope as premises were closed. In addition to careful management of costs, the Group has benefitted from the utilisation of the Government's job retention schemes and has secured £50m of liquidity from the Government's Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme ("CLBILS"). We will continue to work in partnership with our clients and stakeholders to ensure those services already operating do so safely and that those that are intending to resume have full confidence that the catering services can be operated in a controlled and safe environment maintaining appropriate safeguards for our customers and our people.

Inevitably this pandemic has and will continue to impact the worldwide economy. The Group has modelled various scenarios, including a 'worst-case' scenario where the government enforces a return to a full nationwide lockdown. With the support of the Group we believe that the Group's surplus liquidity, including the CLBILS amounts referred to above along with mitigating action that is within the Group's control, provides sufficient headroom such that in our 'worst-case' scenario the Group would still be in compliance with borrowing covenants and would be able to meet its obligations as they fall due through to the end of 2021. Accordingly, the Directors of the Company have formed a judgement that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

During the period, and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, the company had in place qualifying third party indemnity provision for the benefit of all the directors of the company.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

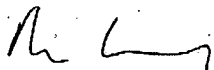
SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



M Bradley
Director

Date: 19 August 2020

Registered office:
300 Thames Valley Drive
Reading
RG6 1PT

Independent auditors' report to the members of Searcys 1847 Champagne Bar Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Searcys 1847 Champagne Bar Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 27 December 2019 and of its loss for the 52 week period (the "period") then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 27 December 2019; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the 52 week period then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the period ended 27 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

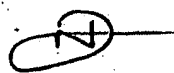
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Nigel Reynolds (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
20 August 2020

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

		2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	3	485	471
Cost of sales		(500)	(518)
Gross loss		(15)	(47)
Administrative expenses		(35)	(32)
Operating loss and loss before tax	4	(50)	(79)
Tax credit on loss	8	11	12
Loss for the financial period		(39)	(67)
Total comprehensive expense for the period		(39)	(67)

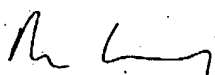
SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 27 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	8	9
		<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		17	18
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	441	252
Cash at bank and in hand	11	494	870
		<u>952</u>	<u>1,140</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,113)	(2,263)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,161)</u>	<u>(1,123)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(1,153)</u>	<u>(1,114)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(1,153)</u>	<u>(1,114)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	-	-
Profit and loss account		(1,153)	(1,114)
		<u>(1,153)</u>	<u>(1,114)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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:



M Bradley
Director

Date: 19 August 2020

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Registered company number: 06734412

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 29 December 2017	-	(1,047)	(1,047)
Comprehensive expense for the period			
Loss for the financial period	-	(67)	(67)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	-	(67)	(67)
At 28 December 2018	-	(1,114)	(1,114)
Comprehensive expense for the period			
Loss for the financial period	-	(39)	(39)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	-	(39)	(39)
At 27 December 2019	-	(1,153)	(1,153)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Searcys 1847 Champagne Bar Limited is a private company limited by shares. It was incorporated and is registered within England and Wales.

In common with much of the restaurant sector, the Company operates on a weekly reporting cycle with the financial period end falling on the nearest Friday to 31 December. Accordingly these financial statements are for the 52 week period ended 27 December 2019, with comparative values for the 52 week period ended 28 December 2018.

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 the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to each presented period, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Going concern

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of Coronavirus ("COVID-19") a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. Faced with an unprecedented crisis Governments across the globe have enforced varying degrees of 'lockdowns' and shutdowns across their respective territories with a primary aim to lessen the spread of the virus. Inevitably these actions have impacted the WSH Group ("Group") business model which is predicated on serving customers at cafes, bars, restaurants, public spaces and the workplace.

Given the economic uncertainty caused by the lockdowns the Group has been in regular dialogue with all appropriate stakeholders (our people, our clients, our suppliers, and our funders) and has taken all available measures to ensure the business is as best protected for the long term. Whilst parts of the Group were able to trade throughout, serving essential workers and their children, others inevitably closed or were materially reduced in scope as premises were closed. In addition to careful management of costs, the Group has benefitted from the utilisation of the Government's job retention schemes and has secured £50m of liquidity from the Government's Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme ("CLBILS"). We will continue to work in partnership with our clients and stakeholders to ensure those services already operating do so safely and that those that are intending to resume have full confidence that the catering services can be operated in a controlled and safe environment maintaining appropriate safeguards for our customers and our people.

Inevitably this pandemic has and will continue to impact the worldwide economy. The Group has modelled various scenarios, including a 'worst-case' scenario where the government enforces a return to a full nationwide lockdown. With the support of the Group we believe that the Group's surplus liquidity, including the CLBILS amounts referred to above along with mitigating action that is within the Group's control, provides sufficient headroom such that in our 'worst-case' scenario the Group would still be in compliance with borrowing covenants and would be able to meet its obligations as they fall due through to the end of 2021. Accordingly, the Directors of the Company have formed a judgement that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.4 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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:

- Fixtures and fittings - 3 to 10 years

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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.8 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company took advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard (2 January 2016) to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period 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.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Key accounting judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgment is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. Management have considered the operations and financial position of the company and do not consider there to be any critical accounting estimates or judgements requiring disclosure.

3. Turnover

The turnover of the company for the period has been derived from the sales of goods and services in the UK.

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1	24
Other operating lease rentals	190	190

5. Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration for statutory audit services of £12,000 (2018: £9,000) has been borne by a fellow group company.

6. Employees

The company has no direct employees but instead incurred a charge of £90,000 (2018: £89,000) from a fellow group company for employee services for an average of 4 (2018: 3) full-time equivalent employees.

7. Directors' remuneration

Directors' emoluments have been borne by other companies under common group ownership. These directors are also directors or officers of at least one other company within the group. These directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant proportion of their time. As such, these directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for the periods covered by these financial statements.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

8. Tax credit on loss

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax credit relating to group relief	(18)	(21)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	4
Total current tax credit	<u>(18)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	9	7
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1)	(1)
Other	(1)	(1)
Total deferred tax charge	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Tax credit on loss	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(12)</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2018: *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss before tax	<u>(50)</u>	<u>(79)</u>
Loss before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(10)	(15)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	1
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1)	3
Other	(1)	(1)
Total tax credit for the period	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(12)</u>

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

8. Tax credit on loss (continued)

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be to increase the tax expense for the period by £4,000 and to increase the net deferred tax asset by £4,000.

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £000
Cost	
At 29 December 2018	219
At 27 December 2019	219
Depreciation	
At 29 December 2018	210
Charge for the period on owned assets	1
At 27 December 2019	211
Net book value	
At 27 December 2019	8
At 28 December 2018	9

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

10. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	371	156
Other debtors	20	1
Prepayments and accrued income	19	57
Deferred taxation	31	38
	441	252

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

11. Cash at bank and in hand

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	494	870
	494	870

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,005	2,233
Other creditors	101	21
Accruals and deferred income	7	9
	2,113	2,263

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

13. Deferred taxation

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Asset at beginning of period	38	43
Charged to profit or loss	(7)	(5)
Asset at end of period	31	38

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	31	38
	31	38

14. Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2018:1) ordinary share of £1.00	1	1

15. Commitments under operating leases

At period end, the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Not later than 1 year	190	190
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	760	760
Later than 5 years	250	440
	1,200	1,390

SEARCYS 1847 CHAMPAGNE BAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019**

16. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS 102 which applies to group undertakings and has not disclosed details of transactions with wholly owned group companies.

17. Controlling party

Searcy Tansley and Company Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is the immediate parent company and the smallest group into which the company's results are consolidated.

The directors regard the ultimate parent company to be CD&R and WSH JVco (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. CD&R and WSH JVco (UK) Limited is also the largest group into which the company's results are consolidated.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements for both Searcy Tansley and Company Limited and CD&R and WSH JVco (UK) Limited can be obtained from 300 Thames Valley Park Drive, Reading, RG6 1PT.

The ultimate controlling party is CD&R and WSH JVco Limited, a UK tax resident company.