**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00634901** 

# The Castle Hotel (Taunton) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2018

# The Castle Hotel (Taunton) Limited

# **Statement of Financial Position**

## **31 December 2018**

	2018	2017
Note	£	£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets 5	3,439,717	3,505,906
Current assets		
Stocks	42,669	38,638
Debtors 6	120,360	101,593
Cash at bank and in hand	458,140	406,788
	621,169	547,019
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 7	522,445	
Net current assets	98,724	20,972
Total assets less current liabilities	3,538,441	3,526,878
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 8	519,164	518,570
Provisions		
Taxation including deferred tax	70,173	74,006
Net assets	2,949,104	2,934,302
Capital and reserves		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Called up share capital	24,574	24,574
Revaluation reserve	2,253,874	2,256,825
Profit and loss account	670,656	652,903
Shareholders funds	2,949,104	2,934,302

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# The Castle Hotel (Taunton) Limited

# Statement of Financial Position (continued)

# 31 December 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 August 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N M C Chapman Mr J R Peilow

Director Director

Company registration number: 00634901

# The Castle Hotel (Taunton) Limited

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Castle Hotel, Castle Green, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 1NF. The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

## Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by inclusion of revaluation of certain financial assets as deemed cost on the adoption of FRS102.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Under Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 35.10(c) a first time adopter may elect to measure an item of fixed assets at its fair value at that date. The Directors' chose to apply this option.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - 2% straight line

Plant, Machinery and - over between 4 and 20 years

Improvements

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 96 (2017: 103).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Land and	Plant and	Total
	buildings	machinery	
Cost	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	3,200,000	1,266,882	4,466,882
Additions	-	54,099	54,099
At 31 December 2018	3,200,000	1,320,981	4,520,981
Depreciation		***************************************	
At 1 January 2018	71,500	889,476	960,976
Charge for the year	22,000	98,288	120,288
At 31 December 2018	93,500	987,764	1,081,264
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	3,106,500	333,217	3,439,717
At 31 December 2017	3,128,500	377,406	3,505,906

# Tangible assets held at valuation

The land and buildings were revalued by the directors on 1 October 2014 at £3,200,000 in their existing use and present condition as a fully operational entity.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

	Freeh prop			nt and hinery	Total
	<b>p</b> . 5p	£	,,,,,,	£	£
At 31 December 2018					
Aggregate cost	974,	825	1,05	5,212	2,030,037
Aggregate depreciation	(64,9	975)	(1,47	7,463)	(1,542,438)
Carrying value	909,	850	( 422	2,251)	487,599
At 31 December 2017					
Aggregate cost	974,825	1,05	5,212	2,030	,037
Aggregate depreciation	(49,687)	(738	,612)	(788, 	299) 
Carrying value	925,138		6,600	1,241	,738

# Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

· · · · · ·		Plant and machinery	
		£	
At 31 December 2018		402	
At 31 December 2017		6,776	;
6. Debtors			
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Trade debtors	46,280	59,625	

#### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	271	59,081
Payments received on account	99,221	105,840
Trade creditors	149,380	116,853
Accruals and deferred income	88,438	50,931
Social security and other taxes	148,436	164,616
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	402	4,624
Director loan accounts	5,000	5,000
Loans	_	7,077
Other creditors	31,297	12,025
	500 445	
	522,445	526,047

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture as a fixed and floating charge over company and all property and assets present and future including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant and machinery.

The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets being purchased.

# 8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	519,164	518,170
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	_	400
	519,164	518,570

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture as a fixed and floating charge over company and all property and assets present and future including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant and machinery.

The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets being purchased.

#### 9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Later than 5 years	8,700	8,700

#### 10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At 1 October 2016 an amount of £5,000 was owed to C H G Chapman, and at the period end £5,000 was owed to C H G Chapman.

No interest is payable and the amount is repayable on demand.

#### 11. Related party transactions

The company is under the control of C H G Chapman. The following sales were made by the company to it's directors during the period: C H G Chapman £10,203 Mrs M L A Chapman £13,080 Three of the directors are included in the company's defined contributions pension scheme. Mrs A Chapman, who is the wife of N M C Chapman, and Mrs H Chapman, who is the wife of D A P Chapman, are both included in the company's private medical insurance scheme Mrs A Chapman, who is the wife of N M C Chapman, is employed within the company and received a salary of £4,000. Ms H Stuiver, the partner of M Mac Closkey, is employed within the company and received a salary of £23,575. During the period the company paid £2,400 to JRP Accountancy Ltd, a business owed by the director J R Peilow, for book-keeping, training and software services provided. No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

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