

HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED

UNAUDITED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29 FEBRUARY 2020

**ArmstrongWatson<sup>®</sup>**  
Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

**HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04678491**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

	Note	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	413,732	430,504
		<u>413,732</u>	<u>430,504</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		4,340	4,340
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	26,643	39,869
Cash at bank and in hand		25,922	28,834
		<u>56,905</u>	<u>73,043</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(59,395)	(61,626)
		<u>(2,490)</u>	<u>11,417</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		<u>(2,490)</u>	<u>11,417</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>411,242</u>	<u>441,921</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(96,316)	(106,787)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(19,443)	(19,600)
		<u>(19,443)</u>	<u>(19,600)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>295,483</u></u>	<u><u>315,534</u></u>

**HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04678491**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

	29 February 2020	28 February 2019
Note	£	£
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Called up share capital	100	100
Profit and loss account	295,383	315,434
	<u>295,483</u>	<u>315,534</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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 income and retained earnings 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 by:

**Mrs A Clarke**  
Director

Date: 21 September 2020

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

# HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

### 1. General information

Horse Shoe Inn Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Braeside, Portinscale, Keswick, Cumbria, CA12 5RF.

### 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 Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 and conclude the business remains a going concern.

#### 2.3 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.

#### 2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

#### 2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

#### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.8 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

**2.9 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, .

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33% straight line

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

2.11 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

# HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 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 Income and Retained Earnings 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.

#### 2.16 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 ordinary shares.

#### 2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2019 - 17).

### 4. Intangible assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 March 2019	<b>45,000</b>
At 29 February 2020	<b>45,000</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 March 2019	<b>45,000</b>
At 29 February 2020	<b>45,000</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 29 February 2020	<b>-</b>
At 28 February 2019	<b>-</b>

HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 March 2019	470,706	15,378	80,377	6,907	573,368
At 29 February 2020	470,706	15,378	80,377	6,907	573,368
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 March 2019	85,377	4,101	46,500	6,886	142,864
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,414	2,255	5,082	21	16,772
At 29 February 2020	94,791	6,356	51,582	6,907	159,636
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 29 February 2020	375,915	9,022	28,795	-	413,732
<b>At 28 February 2019</b>	385,329	11,277	33,877	21	430,504



# HORSE SHOE INN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

### 6. Debtors

	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Other debtors	26,643	39,205
Prepayments and accrued income	-	664
	<u>26,643</u>	<u>39,869</u>

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

	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Bank loans	11,038	11,607
Trade creditors	11,248	12,087
Corporation tax	15,785	13,200
Other taxation and social security	16,250	14,768
Accruals and deferred income	5,074	9,964
	<u>59,395</u>	<u>61,626</u>

Bank loans amounting to £11,038 (2019 - £11,607) are secured by the company.

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

	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Bank loans	96,316	106,787
	<u>96,316</u>	<u>106,787</u>

Bank loans amounting to £96,316 (2019 - £106,787) are secured by the company.

### 9. Transactions with directors

During the year the company loaned funds to Mr P and Mrs A Clarke. Total advances of £40,796 were

made. Repayments of £53,358 were made. Interest of £162 (2019 - £733) was charged in respect of this loan. At the balance sheet date the company was owed £26,643 (2019 - £39,205) by Mr P and Mrs A Clarke.



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