COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06296988

The Anglers Arms (Northumberland) Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

28 February 2022

The Anglers Arms (Northumberland) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2022

	Note	28 Feb 22 £	£	31 Aug 20 £
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	5		–	44,922
Current Assets				
Stocks		–		7,118
Debtors	6	–		21,542
Cash at bank and in hand		4,651		82,372
		4,651		111,032
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	–		51,731
Net Current Assets			4,651	59,301
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			4,651	104,223
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		360,099	881,272
Net Liabilities			(355,448)	(777,049)
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			(355,450)	(777,051)
Shareholders Deficit			(355,448)	(777,049)

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.
For the period ending 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
Director's responsibilities:
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 May 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J G Young

Director

Company registration number: 06296988

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Swallow House, Parsons Road, Washington, Tyne & Wear, NE37 1EZ.

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 the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Fixtures & Fittings - 20% reducing balance

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. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

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 period amounted to 28 (2020: 15).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 September 2020	13,399	166,392	**179,791**
Additions	–	30,000	**30,000**
Disposals	–	(196,392)	**(196,392)**
At 28 February 2022	13,399	–	**13,399**
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2020	11,006	123,863	**134,869**
Charge for the period	2,393	10,631	**13,024**
Disposals	–	(134,494)	**(134,494)**
At 28 February 2022	13,399	–	**13,399**
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2022	–	–	**–**
At 31 August 2020	2,393	42,529	44,922

6. Debtors

	28 Feb 22	31 Aug 20
	£	£
Other debtors	**–**	21,542

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	28 Feb 22	31 Aug 20
	£	£
Trade creditors	**–**	30,843
Social security and other taxes	**–**	15,099
Other creditors	**–**	5,789
	–	51,731

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

	28 Feb 22	31 Aug 20
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**–**	50,000
Other creditors	**360,099**	831,272
	360,099	881,272

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Included in creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is a directors loan balance of £360,099 (2020: £831,272).

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr J G & Mrs J Young throughout the current and previous year. Mr & Mrs Young are the majority shareholders. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities.