

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06760999

**Report of the Directors and
Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022
for
Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd**

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Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

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for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

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Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

Company Information

for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

DIRECTORS:

D A Ross
D McDowall

REGISTERED OFFICE:

3 Monkspath Hall Road
Shirley
Solihull
B90 4SJ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06760999

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

Report of the Directors for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is the provision of bar and nightclub facilities.

The directors took the decision to cease trading following the disposal of the Company's only property in the period. As they do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The effect of this is explained in note 1.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The loss after tax was £273,000 (2021: £133,000).

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the period ended 25 September 2022 (2021: £Nil).

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE PERIOD

Information relating to events since the end of the period is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors during the period under review and up until signing were:

S D Longbottom (resigned 24 February 2023)

D A Ross

D McDowall (appointed 24 February 2023)

Certain directors benefit from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial period and at the date of this report.

POLITICAL DONATIONS AND EXPENDITURE

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the period (2021: £Nil).

OWNERSHIP

The immediate parent entity is Bar Fever Limited. Bar Fever Limited is a subsidiary of Stonegate Pub Company Limited, a company that is owned by TDR Capital Stonegate L.P., an investment fund managed by TDR Capital LLP, a private equity management firm registered in the UK. TDR Capital LLP takes an active role in the operations of the Company, working in partnership with management to harness opportunities together through board representation and professional support.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



D A Ross - Director

3 Monkspath Hall Road
Shirley
Solihull
B90 4SJ

Date: 19/06/2023

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd**Profit and Loss Account****for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

	Notes	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
TURNOVER	3	-	131
Cost of sales		<u>(13)</u>	<u>(270)</u>
GROSS LOSS		(13)	(139)
Administrative expenses		<u>(260)</u>	<u>(38)</u>
		(273)	(177)
Other operating income	4	<u>-</u>	<u>60</u>
OPERATING LOSS		(273)	(117)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>-</u>	<u>(20)</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	7	(273)	(137)
Tax on loss	8	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		(273)	(133)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		<u>(273)</u>	<u>(133)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd (Registered number: 06760999)

Balance Sheet
25 September 2022

	Notes	25/9/22 £'000	26/9/21 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	-	420
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		-	24
Debtors	10	-	451
Cash at bank		-	4
		-	479
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	11	-	(268)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		-	211
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	631
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	-	(358)
NET ASSETS		-	273
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	15	-	-
Retained earnings		-	273
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		-	273

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd (Registered number: 06760999)

Balance Sheet - continued
25 September 2022

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the period ended 25 September 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 25 September 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 19/06/2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



D A Ross - Director
3 Monkspath Hall Road
Shirley
Solihull
B90 4SJ

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 28 September 2020	-	406	406
Deficit for the period	-	(133)	(133)
Total comprehensive income	-	(133)	(133)
Balance at 26 September 2021	-	273	273
Deficit for the period	-	(273)	(273)
Total comprehensive income	-	(273)	(273)
Balance at 25 September 2022	-	-	-

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated by shares and domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 06760999. The registered office is 3 Monkspath Hall Road, Shirley, Solihull, B90 4SJ.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("UK-adopted IFRS"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The results of the Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Stonegate Pub Company Pikco Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Stonegate Pub Company Pikco Holdings Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from 3 Monkspath Hall Road, Shirley, Solihull, B90 4SJ.

The directors took the decision to cease trading following the disposal of the Company's only property during the period. As they do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. No adjustments were necessary to the amounts at which the remaining net liabilities are included in these financial statements.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

The Company can take advantage of the following exemptions as it is included within the consolidated financial statements of Stonegate Pub Company PIKCO Holdings Limited (parent company within the group). Copies of these consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 3 Monkspath Hall Road, Solihull, United Kingdom, B90 4SJ.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of paragraph 24(6) of IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
- the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; and
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the period.

Management periodically evaluates its estimates and judgements and bases them on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise,
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, to the extent that the right-of-use asset is reduced to nil, with any further adjustment required from the remeasurement being recorded in profit or loss.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position. The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for lease of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease (see [the financial instruments note]). The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other operating income'.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is mainly derived from the sale of food and drinks to third parties, after deducting discounts and VAT. It also includes certain services such as provision of entertainment. Turnover is recognised at the point of sale. Amusement machine royalties are recognised in the accounting period to which the income relates.

All turnover is derived from one principal activity of the business, based solely within the United Kingdom.

Government grants

Money received in the form of a government grant is treated as revenue grant. Therefore, grant income is recorded within other income in the profit and loss account on a systematic basis in the same periods as the related expenses incurred.

Supplier incentives

Supplier incentives and rebates are recognised within operating costs as they are earned. The accrued value at the reporting date is included in trade and other receivables.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

- o leasehold properties are depreciated over the shortest of 50 years, their estimated useful lives and their remaining lease periods;
- o retail, administration and furniture, fixtures, fittings and equipment are depreciated over 3 to 15 years; and
- o right-of-use assets are depreciated over their lease lives.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Non- derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade debtors and trade creditors

Trade debtors are held at their original invoiced amount net of an Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") allowance based on the simplified model as allowed by IFRS 9. The Company has adopted the simplified impairment model to measure the expected lifetime credit losses on its trade debtors. Using a provision matrix the Company analyses its historic bad debt experience to create an ageing profile which it then applies to its trade receivables balance as at the reporting date. The Company writes off its trade debtors when it has no reasonable expectation of recovery of the debt.

Trade creditors are held at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less any costs of disposal. In determining the cost of stock, the latest purchase price is used.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than investment property, stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

The Company considers each of its individual pubs as a cash generating unit. Each CGU is reviewed annually for indicators of impairment. When indicators of impairment are identified the carrying value of the individual pub is compared to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as being the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3. TURNOVER

Turnover of £Nil (2021: £131,000) disclosed in the profit and loss account consists of the sale of beverages, admissions and machine income.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
Other income	<u>-</u>	<u>60</u>

During the prior period £60,000 was recognised within other operating income recognised in relation to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
Wages and salaries	-	82
Social security costs	-	3
Other pension costs	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>86</u>

The average number of employees during the period was as follows:

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21
Retail	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>

Directors remuneration is borne by fellow group Companies and are not recharged to the Company in both the current and previous period.

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
Discounting of lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>20</u>

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022****7. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION**

The loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
Depreciation - owned assets	20	47
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	<u>(66)</u>	<u>-</u>

8. TAXATION**Analysis of tax income**

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
Current tax:		
Tax	-	(4)
Total tax income in profit and loss account	<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Period 27/9/21 to 25/9/22 £'000	Period 28/9/20 to 26/9/21 £'000
Loss before income tax	<u>(273)</u>	<u>(137)</u>
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(52)	(26)
Effects of:		
Group Relief not paid for	52	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-	30
Effect of rate change	<u>-</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Tax income	<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022

8. TAXATION - continued

The company has unrecognised deferred tax assets at 25 September 2022 of £Nil (2021: £34,000).

On 24 May 2021, the UK Government substantively enacted the change in the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 19% which will come into effect from 1 April 2023. As this change was substantively enacted during the prior period, there is no rate change in the current year and deferred taxation is calculated at that rate.

On 15 March 2023, the UK Government confirmed in their Budget that there will be no further changes to the main rate of corporation tax and the increase from 19% to 25% will come into effect from 1 April 2023 as planned.

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Right-of-use assets £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Totals £'000
COST				
At 27 September 2021	422	-	195	617
Additions	-	33	-	33
Transfer to group companies	(422)	(33)	(195)	(650)
At 25 September 2022	-	-	-	-
DEPRECIATION				
At 27 September 2021	59	-	138	197
Charge for period	7	3	10	20
Transfer to group companies	(66)	(3)	(148)	(217)
At 25 September 2022	-	-	-	-
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 25 September 2022	-	-	-	-
At 26 September 2021	363	-	57	420

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	25/9/22	26/9/21
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	-	14
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	358
Other debtors	-	28
Deferred tax asset	-	4
Prepayments and accrued income	-	47
	<u>-</u>	<u>451</u>

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	25/9/22	26/9/21
	£'000	£'000
Lease Liabilities (see note 13)	-	94
Trade creditors	-	157
Other creditors	-	10
Accruals and deferred income	-	7
	<u>-</u>	<u>268</u>

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	25/9/22	26/9/21
	£'000	£'000
Lease Liabilities (see note 13)	-	358

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

13. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	25/9/22	26/9/21
	£'000	£'000
Current:		
Lease Liabilities (see note 14)	<u>-</u>	<u>94</u>
Non-current:		
Lease Liabilities (see note 14)	<u>-</u>	<u>358</u>

14. LEASING

Lease liabilities

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	25/9/22	26/9/21
	£'000	£'000
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	-	153
Between one and five years	-	180
In more than five years	-	398
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>731</u>
Finance charges repayable:		
Within one year	-	59
Between one and five years	-	68
In more than five years	-	152
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>279</u>
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	-	94
Between one and five years	-	112
In more than five years	-	246
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>452</u>

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			25/9/22	26/9/21
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
2	Ordinary	£1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Bar Fever (Gloucester) Ltd

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 27 September 2021 to 25 September 2022**

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which are members of the group headed by Stonegate Pub Company Limited.

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the period end, S D Longbottom resigned as a Director to the Company on 24 February 2023. D McDowall was appointed as a Director on 24 February 2023.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The controlling party is Bar Fever Ltd, incorporated in England & Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Stonegate Pub Company Topco Sarl, a company incorporated in Luxembourg. The ultimate controlling party is TDR Capital Stonegate L.P., an investment fund managed by TDR Capital LLP, a private equity management firm.