

MARKET TAVERN STROUD LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

Jones Hunt & Keelings
Chartered Certified Accountants and
Chartered Tax Advisers
Broad House
1 The Broadway
Old Hatfield
Hertfordshire
AL9 5BG

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021**

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MARKET TAVERN STROUD LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021**

DIRECTOR: LS Pinkney

SECRETARY: Mrs P Makwana

REGISTERED OFFICE: Broad House
1 The Broadway
Old Hatfield
Hertfordshire
AL9 5BG

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09049693 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Jones Hunt & Keelings
Chartered Certified Accountants and
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Broad House
1 The Broadway
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Hertfordshire
AL9 5BG

MARKET TAVERN STROUD LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 09049693)**BALANCE SHEET****31 MAY 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		450,000		750,000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	111,591		120,970	
Cash at bank		<u>4,995</u>		<u>482</u>	
		116,586		121,452	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>596,699</u>		<u>593,618</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(480,113)		(472,166)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(30,113)		277,834
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	7		-		43,090
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(30,113)		234,744
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Non-distributable reserves	8		-		222,935
Retained earnings	8		<u>(40,113)</u>		<u>1,809</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(30,113)		234,744

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 May 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 9 March 2022 and were signed by:

LS Pinkney - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Market Tavern Stroud Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and so these financial statements are again prepared on the going concern basis.

Significant judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have exercised judgement in the following principal areas:

- In estimating the quantum of doubtful debts when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. The directors' best estimate is based on the period the debt has been outstanding and the difficulties experienced and anticipated in pursuing collection.
- In determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and, where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Turnover

The company intends to dispose of its freehold property, which is unlet, when its development potential can be realised. In the interim, the company's turnover is a facilitation fee for allowing its property be used as security for the borrowings of a connected company; it excludes discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Investment property

In accordance with FRS 102, the company's investment property is revalued annually at its open market value. Any gains and losses on revaluation are taken to the profit and loss account and a corresponding adjustment is made to reserves.

Depreciation is not provided on the investment property, which is a departure from the Companies Act 2006. In the opinion of the director, the property is primarily an investment and so its current value is of more significance than any measure of consumption; consequently, he believes that a depreciation charge would distort the true and fair view presented by the accounts, which therefore do not include a depreciation charge.

Impairment of fixed assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the lower of:

- a. the revised estimate of its recoverable amount; and
- b. the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2020 - 1) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 June 2020	750,000
Revaluations	(268,222)
Impairments	(31,778)
At 31 May 2021	450,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 May 2021	450,000
At 31 May 2020	750,000

Cost or valuation at 31 May 2021 is represented by:

	Land and buildings £
Valuation in 2021	450,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

If the freehold property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2021 £	2020 £
Cost	<u>481,778</u>	<u>481,778</u>

The freehold property was valued on an open market basis on 31 May 2021 by the director .

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	80,400	86,400
Other debtors	<u>31,191</u>	<u>34,570</u>
	<u>111,591</u>	<u>120,970</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,740	-
Taxation and social security	13,110	13,569
Other creditors	<u>581,849</u>	<u>580,049</u>
	<u>596,699</u>	<u>593,618</u>

7. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>43,090</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 June 2020		43,090
Movements		<u>(43,090)</u>
Balance at 31 May 2021		<u>-</u>

8. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Non-distributable reserves £	Totals £
At 1 June 2020	1,809	222,935	224,744
Deficit for the year	(264,857)		(264,857)
Transfer between reserves	<u>222,935</u>	<u>(222,935)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 May 2021	<u>(40,113)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,113)</u>

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the balance sheet date:

- the parent company was owed £321,243 (2020: £321,243) by the Company;
- a corporate shareholder of the Company was owed £142,775 (2020: £142,775) by the Company.

In the case of the loans mentioned above, no terms have been set regarding payment of interest or repayment of capital.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.