

The Hurt Arms Ambergate Limited

Registered number: 10762533

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 31 December 2018

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	615,320	36,119
		<u>615,320</u>	<u>36,119</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	24,422	100
Cash at bank and in hand		74,046	-
		<u>98,468</u>	<u>100</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(766,638)	(36,119)
Net current liabilities		<u>(668,170)</u>	<u>(36,019)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(52,850)</u>	<u>100</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(2,872)	-
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(55,722)</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	8	(55,822)	-
		<u><u>(55,722)</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></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 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 profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

THE HURT ARMS AMBERGATE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10762533

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

B Johnson
Director

Date: 23 September 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. General information

The Hurt Arms Ambergate Limited, 10762533, presents its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. The presentational currency for the financial statements is Pounds Sterling (£). The Company is a private company, limited by shares and is registered in England. Its registered office address is Lydford Road, Meadow Lane Industrial Estate, Alferton, Derbyshire, United Kingdom, DE55 7RQ. The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of a public house.

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 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The validity of this assumption depends upon the continued financial support of it's Directors who have indicated their willingness to continue to support the Company financially. On this basis the Directors consider the Company is a going concern for the foreseeable future.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover (continued)

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.5 Hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and depreciated over their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

2.8 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.

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:

Leasehold property	-	
		Over the length of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	-	
		20% 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 profit and loss account.

2.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 profit and loss account 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.

2.13 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 and loans to related parties.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year/period was 29 (2017 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	36,119	-	36,119
Additions	472,500	135,451	607,951
At 31 December 2018	508,619	135,451	644,070
Depreciation			
Charge for the year	10,895	17,855	28,750
At 31 December 2018	10,895	17,855	28,750
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	497,724	117,596	615,320
At 31 December 2017	36,119	-	36,119

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	2,793	-
Other debtors	1,057	100
Prepayments	20,572	-
	<u>24,422</u>	<u>100</u>

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	82,174	-
Other taxation and social security	48,861	-
Other creditors	609,459	36,119
Accruals	26,144	-
	<u>766,638</u>	<u>36,119</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
Charged to profit or loss	(2,872)
At end of year	<u><u>(2,872)</u></u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(2,872)	-
	<u><u>(2,872)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

9. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS102 Section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" not to disclose transactions within other group entities who's voting rights are 100% controlled within the group.

10. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are B Johnson and K Johnson by virtue of their interests in the entire issued share capital of The Hurt Arms Ambergate Limited.

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.