

The Hurt Arms Ambergate Limited

Registered number: 10762533

Information for filing with the Registrar

For the year ended 31 December 2019

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	596,629	615,320
		<u>596,629</u>	<u>615,320</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	384,910	24,422
Cash at bank and in hand		65,816	74,046
		<u>450,726</u>	<u>98,468</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(980,250)	(766,638)
Net current liabilities		<u>(529,524)</u>	<u>(668,170)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		67,105	(52,850)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(19,819)	(2,872)
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>47,286</u></u>	<u><u>(55,722)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	9	47,186	(55,822)
		<u><u>47,286</u></u>	<u><u>(55,722)</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 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 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 2019

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

B Johnson
Director

Date: 12 October 2020

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. General information

The Hurt Arms Ambergate Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The Company number is 10762533. The address of its registered office is Lydford Road, Meadow Lane Industrial Estate, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 7RQ.

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be that of a public house.

The functional currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

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 Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the Directors include the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic. However at the date of this report it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that these events will have on the Company. Accordingly the Directors have continued to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

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:

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 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.

2.6 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.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives and is provided on the following bases:

Leasehold property	-
	Over the length of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	-
	20% straight line per annum

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.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including Directors, during the year was 45 (2018 -29).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	508,619	135,451	644,070
Additions	10,059	21,304	31,363
At 31 December 2019	518,678	156,755	675,433
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	10,895	17,855	28,750
Charge for the year	20,345	29,709	50,054
At 31 December 2019	31,240	47,564	78,804
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	487,438	109,191	596,629
At 31 December 2018	497,724	117,596	615,320

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	2,793
Other debtors	367,543	1,057
Prepayments and accrued income	17,367	20,572
	384,910	24,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	137,092	82,174
Other taxation and social security	19,858	48,861
Other creditors	774,616	609,459
Accruals and deferred income	48,684	26,144
	<u>980,250</u>	<u>766,638</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(2,872)	-
Charged to profit or loss	(16,947)	(2,872)
At end of year	<u>(19,819)</u>	<u>(2,872)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(19,819)	(2,872)
	<u>(19,819)</u>	<u>(2,872)</u>

8. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the cumulative profits and losses of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. Related party transactions

During the year the Company made sales to and purchases from David Ashley Construction Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director, totaling £Nil (2018: £2,668) and £26,971 (2018: £1,831) respectively. At the year end amounts of £3,643 (2018: £154) were owing to David Ashley Construction Limited

During the year the Company made purchases from David Ashley Developments Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director, totaling £25,023 (2018: £476,276) respectively. At the year end amounts of £(131,849) (2018: £509,758) were owing (from)/to David Ashley Developments Limited.

At the year end amounts of £729,468 (£Nil) were owed to BKJ Leisure Limited, a company in which B Johnson is a Director.

No interest is due on the balances outstanding above.

11. Post balance sheet events

The Board have and are continuing to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all areas of its business and on its key stakeholders, and at this stage they consider the Company to remain a viable, profitable, going concern for the foreseeable future.

12. 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 Company.

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.