The Hurt Arms Ambergate Limited

Registered number: 10762533

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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COMPANIES HOUSE

THE HURT ARMS AMBERGATE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 10762533

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		591,584		596,629
		-	591,584	_	596,629
Current assets					
Debtors	5	102,353		384,910	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	21,070		65,816	
	_	123,423	_	450,726	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(703,793)		(980,250)	
Net current liabilities	_		(580,370)		(529,524)
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	11,214	_	67,105
Deferred tax	7		(15,023)		(19,819)
Net (liabilities)/assets		_	(3,809)	_	47,286
Capital and reserves		-		=	
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss account	9		(3,909)		47,186
		_	(3,809)	_	47,286

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 2020

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

Blowson.

B Johnson

Director

Date: Sep 10, 2021

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 15 Clover Nook Road, Cotes Park Industrial Estate, Somercotes, Derbyshire, England, DE55 4RF.

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 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 Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic. The Directors have continued to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, based on the data and actions taken from COVID-19.

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.

2.4 Operating leases

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Government grants

The UK government has offered a range of financial support packages to help companies, including government backed financing arrangements, furlough schemes, deferment of VAT payments and, for some sectors, business rates holidays, Of the offered schemes, the company used the furlough scheme and deferral of VAT payments. The income from the furlough scheme has been recognised within 'Other operating income'. They are recognised when the entity has reasonable assurance that they will comply with the conditions attaching the grant, and that the grant will be received.

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 profit or loss 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.

2.7 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 profit or loss.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 profit or loss 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 30 (2019 - 45).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2020	518,678	156,755	675,433
	Additions	-	51,377	51,377
	At 31 December 2020	518,678	208,132	726,810
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2020	31,240	47,564	78,804
	Charge for the year on owned assets	20,345	36,077	56,422
	At 31 December 2020	51,585	83,641	135,226
	Net book value	,		
	At 31 December 2020	467,093	124,491	591,584
	At 31 December 2019	487,438	109,191	596,629
5.	Debtors			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors		47,401	367,543
	Prepayments and accrued income		54,952	17,367
			102,353	384,910
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
0.	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade creditors		8,070	137,092
	Other taxation and social security		34,024	19,858
	Other creditors		655,611	774,616
	Accruals and deferred income		6,088	48,684
	•		703,793	980,250

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Deferred ta	xation
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Deferred taxation		
	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(19,819)	(2,872)
Charged to profit or loss	-	(16,947)
Utilised in year	4,796	-
At end of year	(15,023)	(19,819)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(15,023)	(19,819)
	(15,023)	(19,819)
Share capital		
	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	•	~
100 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100	100

9. Reserves

8.

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 2020

10. Related party transactions

During the year the Company made purchases from David Ashley Construction Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director, totalling £Nil (2019: £26,971). At the year end amounts of £1,522 (2019: £3,643) were owing to David Ashley Construction Limited.

During the year the Company made sales to and purchases from David Ashley Developments Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director, totaling £Nil (2019: £25,023) and £Nil (2019: 120,000) respectively. At the year end amounts of £686 (2019: £131,849) were owing to/from David Ashley Developments Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director.

At the year end amounts of £510,636 (2019: £729,468) were owed to BKJ Leisure Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director.

At the year end amounts of £6,065 (2019: £Nil) were owed to The Horse and Jockey at Wessington Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director.

At the year end amounts of £42,936 (2019: £Nil) were owed to The White Hart at Moorwood Moor Limited, a Company in which B Johnson is a Director.

All transactions are on an arms length basis. No interest is due on the balances outstanding above.

11. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are B Johnson and K Johnson by cirtue of their interests in the entire issued share capital of the Company.