

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08330730

The Somerset Pub Company Ltd
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 March 2020

The Somerset Pub Company Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2020

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The Somerset Pub Company Ltd

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr D Obern
	Mr T Gritten
Registered office	Fry's Well
	Chilcompton
	Radstock
	Somerset
Accountants	BA3 4HA
	Chalmers HB Ltd
	Chartered accountants
	20 Chamberlain Street
	Wells
	Somerset BA5 2PF

The Somerset Pub Company Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	650,203	656,063
Current assets			
Stocks		8,700	10,100
Debtors	6	110,450	102,250
Cash at bank and in hand		8,487	13,061
		127,637	125,411
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	717,444	615,193
Net current liabilities		589,807	489,782
Total assets less current liabilities		60,396	166,281
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	337,887	382,706
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		3,637	4,750
Net liabilities		(281,128)	(221,175)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(281,228)	(221,275)
Shareholders deficit		(281,128)	(221,175)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

The Somerset Pub Company Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2021 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Obern

Mr T Gritten

Director

Director

Company registration number: 08330730

The Somerset Pub Company Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Fry's Well, Chilcompton, Radstock, Somerset, BA3 4HA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 21 (2019: 20).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st April 2019	631,062	25,047	53,305	9,674	719,088
Additions	—	351	—	190	541
At 31st March 2020	631,062	25,398	53,305	9,864	719,629
Depreciation					
At 1st April 2019	—	17,009	36,342	9,674	63,025
Charge for the year	—	2,097	4,241	63	6,401
At 31st March 2020	—	19,106	40,583	9,737	69,426
Carrying amount					
At 31st March 2020	631,062	6,292	12,722	127	650,203
At 31st March 2019	631,062	8,038	16,963	—	656,063

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	2,314	2,597
Other debtors	108,136	99,653
	110,450	102,250

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	43,288	26,328
Trade creditors	34,436	49,715
Social security and other taxes	60,378	35,367
Other creditors	579,342	503,783
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	717,444	615,193
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	337,887	374,129
Other creditors	—	8,577
	-----	-----
	337,887	382,706
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9. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions	3,637	4,750
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The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	3,637	4,750
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2020		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D Obern	1,191	(7,890)	(6,699)
Mr T Gritten	648	2,858	3,506
	-----	-----	-----
	1,839	(5,032)	(3,193)
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	2019		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D Obern	879	312	1,191
Mr T Gritten	(103)	751	648
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	776	1,063	1,839
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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.