COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04320421

New Bridge Inn Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2016

New Bridge Inn Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2016

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New Bridge Inn Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	A Broadbent
Company secretary	V L Broadbent
Registered office	Units 10-12 County End Business Centre Jackson Street Springhead OLDHAM OL4 4TZ
Accountants	Morris Gregory Chartered Accountants County End Business Centre Jackson Street Springhead Oldham Lancashire OL4 4TZ
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland plc 232 Stamford Street Ashton-under-Lyne OL6 7NQ

New Bridge Inn Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	**6,123**	7,203
Current assets			
Stocks		**5,887**	5,667
Debtors	6	**10,879**	10,650
Cash at bank and in hand		**7,313**	8,941
		24,079	25,258
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(22,542)**	(19,241)
Net current assets		**1,537**	6,017
Total assets less current liabilities		**7,660**	13,220
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	**(2,611)**	–
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		**(2)**	(1,040)
Net assets		**5,047**	12,180
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		**100**	100
Profit and loss account		**4,947**	12,080
Members funds		**5,047**	12,180

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 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 30 November 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A Broadbent

Director

Company registration number: 04320421

New Bridge Inn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Units 10-12, County End Business Centre, Jackson Street, Springhead, OLDHAM, OL4 4TZ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'. The July 2015 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 December 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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.

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	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% straight line

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.

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2015: 5).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 December 2015 and 30 November 2016	12,451	32,094	759	**45,304**
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2015	9,281	28,061	759	**38,101**
Charge for the year	475	605	–	**1,080**
At 30 November 2016	9,756	28,666	759	**39,181**
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2016	2,695	3,428	–	**6,123**
At 30 November 2015	3,170	4,033	–	7,203

6. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other debtors	**10,879**	10,650

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**2,640**	–
Trade creditors	**6,917**	7,797
Social security and other taxes	**3,372**	1,062
Sundry creditors	**–**	172
Other creditors	**9,613**	10,210
	22,542	19,241

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**2,611**	–

9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Later than 5 years	**25,955**	26,500

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr A Broadbent throughout the current and previous year. Mr Broadbent is the managing director and majority shareholder. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under the provisions of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Irelans'.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 December 2014.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.