

Company registration number 07999166 (England and Wales)

**THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD

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# THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	349,110	349,110
<b>Current assets</b>		-	-
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(130,511)	(123,307)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(130,511)	(123,307)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		218,599	225,803
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6	(547,217)	(547,217)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(328,618)	(321,414)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss reserves		(328,718)	(321,514)
<b>Total equity</b>		(328,618)	(321,414)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K J Laing

**Director**

Company registration number 07999166 (England and Wales)

# THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

The Bayhorse Inn at Stamfordham Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Portman House, Portland Road, Shieldfield, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE2 1AQ.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

The company ceased trading on 21 October 2014 and, as a result, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. No material adjustments were considered necessary in relation to the change in the basis of the preparation of these financial statements.

#### **1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings freehold	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	Not depreciated

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

# THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

# THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 1.8 Taxation

On the basis of these financial statements no provision has been made for corporation tax.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 31 March 2022 and 30 March 2023	342,431	42,766	385,197
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 31 March 2022 and 30 March 2023	20,224	15,863	36,087
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 March 2023	322,207	26,903	349,110
At 30 March 2022	322,207	26,903	349,110

## THE BAYHORSE INN AT STAMFORDHAM LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts due to related parties	129,719	122,587
Other creditors	792	720
	<u>130,511</u>	<u>123,307</u>

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	<u>547,217</u>	<u>547,217</u>

Included within other creditors is the directors' loan account balance of £547,217 (2022: £547,217).

**7 Related party transactions**

During the year there have been related-party transactions with The Angel of Corbridge Limited, a company of which Mr I Kurdi and Mr K J Laing are both directors, and Mr I Kurdi is the sole shareholder.

As at 30 September 2023, an amount of £129,719 remains owing to The Angel of Corbridge 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.