Company registration number: 8195451

PIZZA TEN LIMITED

UNAUDITED FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 August 2019

PIZZA TEN LIMITED

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PIZZA TEN LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Julian Govan Barratt Mrs Zana May Barratt
Company number	8195451
Registered office	Old Bartons, High Street Shutford Banbury Oxfordshire OX15 6PQ
Accountants	JPG Accountancy Services Old Bartons, High Street Shutford Banbury Oxfordshire OX15 6PQ

PIZZA TEN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31ST AUGUST 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		437,292		435,220
Current assets					
Stocks		3,000		4,390	
Debtors	6	2,250		2,605	
Cash at bank and in hand		42,692		44,637	
		47,942		51,632	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(408,153)		(403,271)	
Net current liabilities			(360,211)		(351,639)
Total assets less current liabilities			77,081		83,581
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(224,831)		(235,079)
Net liabilities			(147,750)		(151,498)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			(147,752)		(151,500)
Shareholders deficit			(147,750)		(151,498)

For the year ending 31 August 2019 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.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Julian Govan Barratt

Director

Company registration number: 8195451

PIZZA TEN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST AUGUST 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Old Bartons, High Street, Shutford, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX15 6PQ.

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 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.

Going concern

Whilst the company maintains an adverse balance sheet it has the ongoing support of it Directors.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Freehold property	-	No depreciation is currently deemed necessary by the Directors.
Plant and machinery	-	25 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

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 or 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 in finance costs 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 8 (2018: 8).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1st September 2018	430,128	62,205	492,333
Additions	-	4,674	4,674
At 31st August 2019	430,128	66,879	497,007
Depreciation			
At 1st September 2018	-	57,113	57,113
Charge for the year	-	2,602	2,602
At 31st August 2019	-	59,715	59,715
Carrying amount			
At 31st August 2019	430,128	7,164	437,292
At 31st August 2018	430,128	5,092	435,220

6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other debtors	2,250	2,605

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,157	8,531
Social security and other taxes	15,928	12,623
Other creditors	385,068	382,117
	408,153	403,271

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	224,831	235,079

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £ 224,831 (2018 £ 235,079) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The company has the benefit of a mortgage granted on a repayment basis, or by such other periodic payments as the parties shall agree.

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

	Balance brought forward and o/standing 2019	Balance brought forward and o/standing 2018
	£	£
Mr Julian Govan Barratt	379,313	379,313

10. Controlling party

Mr J G Barratt & Mrs Z M Barratt own 100% of the issued share capital.