Cheddar Ales Limited

Registered number: 06522206

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

	Notes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		105,139		99,623
0					
Current assets					
Stocks		15,705		19,877	
Debtors	4	27,594		39,501	
Cash at bank and in hand		155,609		141,548	
		198,908		200,926	
O 174 4 5 115					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(20.220)		(CE E1E)	
due within one year	S S	(38,329)		(65,515)	
Net current assets			160,579		135,411
Total assets less current		•		-	
liabilities			265,718		235,034
Provisions for liabilities			(9,123)		(9,160)
1 10 VISIONS TOT MADMINES			(9,123)		(9,100)
Net assets		•	256,595	-	225,874
		•		•	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			256,495		225,774
		_		_	
Shareholders' funds		•	256,595	_	225,874
		•		-	

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

JR Ham

Director

Approved by the board on 24 July 2020

Cheddar Ales Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back

to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

2

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Intangible fixed assets	£
Goodwill:	
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	93,424
At 31 March 2020	93,424
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	93,424
At 31 March 2020	93,424
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2019	188,616	67,585	256,201
	Additions	20,032	8,500	28,532
	Disposals	-	(22,995)	(22,995)
	At 31 March 2020	208,648	53,090	261,738
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2019	128,759	27,819	156,578
	Charge for the year	11,692	11,324	23,016
	On disposals	-	(22,995)	(22,995)
	At 31 March 2020	140,451	16,148	156,599
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2020	68,197	36,942	105,139
	At 31 March 2019	59,857	39,766	99,623
4	Debtors		2020	2019
	Desicola		£	£
	Trade debtors		22,846	40,525
	Other debtors		4,748	(1,024)
	Other deptors		27,594	39,501
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade creditors		10,269	1,063
	Corporation tax		-	4,531
	Other taxes and social security costs		17,308	11,890
	Other creditors		10,752	48,031
			38,329	65,515

6 Other information

Cheddar Ales Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Winchester Farm

Draycott Road, Cheddar, Somerset, BS27 3RP

Cheddar

Somerset

BS27 3RP

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