Evershot Bakery Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 December 2019

Evershot Bakery Limited

Registered number: 03001131

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2019

	Notes		2019		2018
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		77,664		77,842
Current assets					
Stocks		16,841		14,144	
Debtors	5	46,766		44,058	
Cash at bank and in hand	J	43,576		23,572	
Casil at bank and in hand		107,183		81,774	
		107,103		61,774	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	(60,845)		(42,499)	
				•	
Net current assets			46,338		39,275
Total assets less current					
liabilities			124,002		117,117
					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	r 7		(20 000)		(22.127)
due after more than one year	1		(28,809)		(23,137)
Provisions for liabilities			(14,048)		(14,823)
1 TO VISIONS TOT NUMBER			(14,040)		(14,020)
Net assets		_	81,145	_	79,157
		_		_	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			6		6
Profit and loss account			81,139		79,151
					•
Shareholders' funds		_	81,145	_	79,157
		_		-	

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.

S K Crate P Knott

Director Director

Approved by the board on 20 June 2020

Evershot Bakery Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 etc

25.00% reducing balance basis

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

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

2	Employees	2019 Number	2018 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	32	32
3	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019		64,250
	At 31 December 2019		64,250

Amortisation

At 1 January 2019	64,250
At 31 December 2019	64,250
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and				
		Land and	machinery	Motor	
		buildings	etc	vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2019	8,699	126,408	53,323	188,430
	Additions	-	-	28,339	28,339
	Disposals		<u> </u>	(15,845)	(15,845)
	At 31 December 2019	8,699	126,408	65,817	200,924
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2019	4,972	93,535	12,081	110,588
	Charge for the year	-	8,218	15,542	23,760
	On disposals	-	-	(11,088)	(11,088)
	At 31 December 2019	4,972	101,753	16,535	123,260
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2019	3,727	24,655	49,282	77,664
	At 31 December 2018	3,727	32,873	41,242	77,842
5	Debtors			2019	2018
				£	£
	Trade debtors			39,228	33,444
	Other debtors			7,538	10,614
			-	46,766	44,058
			•		
6	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one yea	r	2019	2018
				£	£
	Obligations under finance lease a	and hire purchas	se contracts	14,070	9,457
	Trade creditors	·		26,708	19,121
	Taxation and social security cost	s		19,893	13,692
	Other creditors	directors curren	t accounts	174	229
			-	60,845	42,499

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Non-equity preference shares	2	2
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	28,807	23,135
		28,809	23,137

8 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are the directors who also own the entire share capital of the company.

9 Other information

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

18 Fore Street

Evershot

Dorset

DT2 OJW

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