Company registration number 01044108 (England and Wales)
RAFTERS CO. LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		631,373		644,046
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		15,700		15,844	
Debtors	5	52,726		20,644	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,687		41,541	
		90,113		78,029	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	6	(126,322)		(104,913)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(36,209)		(26,884)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			595,164		617,162
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	8		(58,774)		(76,882)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(31,067)		(32,938)
NET ASSETS			505,323		507,342
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1,800		1,800
Revaluation reserve			637,447		643,945
Profit and loss reserves			(133,924)		(138,403)
TOTAL EQUITY			505,323		507,342

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 September 2022 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 members have 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D G Price Mrs C Price DIRECTOR DIRECTOR

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. 01044108

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
BALANCE AT 1 OCTOBER 2020	1,800	650,442	(97,973)	554,269
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021;				
Loss for the year	-	-	(48,799)	(48,799)
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	1,872	-	1,872
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,872	(48,799)	(46,927)
Other movements	-	(8,369)	8,369	-
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	1,800	643,945	(138,403)	507,342
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022:				
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,890)	(3,890)
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	1,871	-	1,871
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,871	(3,890)	(2,019)
Other movements	-	(8,369)	8,369	-
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022	1,800	637,447	(133,924)	505,323

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

COMPANY INFORMATION

Rafters Co. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Woods Restaurant, 9/13 Alfred Street, Bath, BA1 2QX.

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 \pounds .

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 TURNOVER

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax.

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:

Long leasehold - over period of lease
Fixtures and fittings - 10% on cost
Computer equipmen: - 33% on cost

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 eash-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.

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 namount does not exceed the earrying 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

Cash and eash equivalents are basic financial assets and include eash in hand, deposits held at eall 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

1.7 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 earried 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.

1.8 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
7 . (20	
Total	22	11

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	COST			
	At 1 October 2021	650,000	163,446	813,446
	Additions		1,083	1,083
	At 30 September 2022	650,000	164,529	814,529
	DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT			
	At I October 2021	29,550	139,850	169,400
	Depreciation charged in the year	9,850	3,906	13,756
	At 30 September 2022	39,400	143,756	183,156
	CARRYING AMOUNT			
	At 30 September 2022	610,600	20,773	631,373
	At 30 September 2021	620,450	23,596	644,046
5	DEBTORS			
			2022	2021
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR:		£	£
	Corporation tax recoverable		6,151	-
	Other debtors		46,575	20,644
			52,726	20,644
6	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
v	CREDITORS, ANIOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE TEAR		2022	2021
			£	£
	Bank loans		16,800	16,800
	Trade creditors		57,494	51,149
	Corporation tax		6,151	
	Other taxation and social security		31,342	22,236
	Other creditors		14,535	14,728

126,322

104,913

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7	LOANS AND OVERDRAFTS		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	75,574	93,682
	Other loans	-	2,188
		75,574	95,870
	Payable within one year	16,800	18,988
	Payable after one year	58,774	76,882
		=	==
	Included within creditors as at 30 September 2022 are bank loans totalling £75,574 (2021; £93,682)		
	The bank borrowings are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all of the company's assets.		
8	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	58,774	76,882

9 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
12,600	12,800

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.