UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 JANUARY 2017

THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

# ArmstrongWatson

Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers



## BROW WELL FISHERIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01516504

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Note		2017 £	•	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		11,000		23,000
Tangible assets	5	1	86,449		74,305
Investments	6		205	, _	108
		_	97,654	· <del>-</del>	97,413
Current assets					
Stocks	7	425,239		444,883	•
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	92,222	. :	92,004	•
Cash at bank and in hand	9	76,154		79,802	
		593,615		616,689	,
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(116,445)		(139,200)	
Net current assets	•	·	477,170	•	477,489
Total assets less current liabilities	•	_	574,824	- · · · -	574,902
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Provisions for liabilities	11	. *	(194,290)		(211,508)
			• •		
Deferred tax	14	(9,470)		(6,858)	
	· •	<del></del>	(9,470)	<del></del>	(6,858)
Net assets	,	-	371,064		356,536

### BROW WELL FISHERIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01516504

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

·	Note	2017 €	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 15	150	150
Profit and loss account		370,914	356,386
· •		371,064	356,536

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

J P Jowett

Director

Date: 16.10.17

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 1. General information

Brow Well Fisheries Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in the United Kingdom in England and Wales, registration number 01516504. The address of its principal place of business is Phoenix Cottage, Town Hill, Hebden, Skipton, North Yorkshire.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill - 10 years

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the following methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fish tanks and buildings
Plant and machinery
Motor vehicles
Fixtures and fittings
- 2-10% per annum on cost
- 33.33% per annum on cost
- 25% reducing balance
- 25% per annum on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### 2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

#### 2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.15 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 20 (2016 - 21).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	•
At 1 February 2016	120,000
At 31 January 2017	120,000
Amortisation <sup>*</sup>	
At 1 February 2016	97,000
Charge for the year	12,000
At 31 January 2017	109,000
Net book value	
At 31 January 2017	11,000
At 31 January 2016	23,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fish tanks and buildings £	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation	•				
At 1 February 2016	121,367	382,934	126,448	18,028	648,777
Additions	<b>-</b> .	• .	41,650	<b>-</b>	41,650
At 31 January 2017	121,367	382,934	168,098	18,028	690,427
Depreciation	. ,				
At 1 February 2016	92,901	373,194	90,857	17,521	574,473
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,031	8,865	14,240	299	24,435
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	5,070	-	5,070
At 31 January 2017	93,932	382,059	110,167	17,820	603,978
Net book value	•		•		
At 31 January 2017	27,435	875	57,931	208	86,449
At 31 January 2016	28,467	9,740	35,591	507	74,305
					<u></u>

#### 6. Fixed asset investments

rixed asset investments		
		Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation At 1 February 2016 Revaluations		108 97
At 31 January 2017		205
Net book value		
At 31 January 2017		205
At 31 January 2016		108

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	TOR THE TEAR ENDED OF UNITORICI 2017		•
7.	Stocks		,
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	425,239	444,883
		425,239	444,883
.9			
		٠.	
8.	Debtors		
		004=	
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	77,790	68,266
	Other debtors	4,781	14,124
	Prepayments and accrued income	9,651	9,614
		92,222	92,004
			•
9.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	76,154	79,802
		76,154	79,802
	< *		
10.	Craditara, Amaunta falling dua within ana year	,	
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans	29,428	29,428
	Trade creditors	58,686	33,436
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	205	104
. •	Corporation tax	681	2,913
	Other taxation and social security	8,010	20,737
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,130	6,386
	Other creditors	6,555	44,196
	Accruals and deferred income	3,750	2,000
		116,445	139,200

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	170,134	199,462
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	24,156	7,726
Other creditors	-	4,320
	194,290	211,508

#### **Secured loans**

Bank loans and overdrafts and net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by the company.

#### 12. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

£       £         Amounts falling due within one year       29,428       29,428         29,428       29,428       29,428         Amounts falling due 2-5 years       117,712       117,712         Bank loans       117,712       117,712         Amounts falling due after more than 5 years       52,422       81,750         52,422       81,750         199,562       228,890		2017	2016 <sup>-</sup>
Bank loans       29,428       29,428         29,428       29,428         Amounts falling due 2-5 years         Bank loans       117,712       117,712         Amounts falling due after more than 5 years       52,422       81,750         Bank loans       52,422       81,750	.*	. £	£
Amounts falling due 2-5 years       29,428       29,428         Bank loans       117,712       117,712         Amounts falling due after more than 5 years       52,422       81,750         Bank loans       52,422       81,750	Amounts falling due within one year	•	
Amounts falling due 2-5 years         Bank loans       117,712       117,712         Amounts falling due after more than 5 years         Bank loans       52,422       81,750         52,422       81,750	Bank loans	29,428	29,428
Bank loans       117,712       117,712         Amounts falling due after more than 5 years       52,422       81,750         Bank loans       52,422       81,750		29,428	29,428
117,712         Amounts falling due after more than 5 years         Bank loans       52,422       81,750         52,422       81,750	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years         Bank loans       52,422       81,750         52,422       81,750	Bank loans	117,712	117,712
Bank loans         52,422         81,750           52,422         81,750		117,712	117,712
<b>52,422</b> 81,750	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
	Bank loans	52,422	81,750
<b>199,562</b> 228,890		52,422	81,750
		199,562	228,890

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

13.	Hire purchase and finance leases	•	
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Within one year	9,130	6,386
	Between 1-2 years	8,282	7,726
	Between 2-5 years	15,874	• -
•		33,286	14,112
14.	Deferred taxation		
•		:	2017
			£
	At beginning of year		(6,858)
	Charged to profit or loss		(2,612)
	At end of year	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(9,470)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	•		2017
			£
	Accelerated capital allowances		(9,470)
	Accelerated capital allowances	· -	
		_	(9,470)
		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
45	Share conital		
15.	Snare capital	•	•
		2017	2016
	Shares classified as equity	£	£
			,
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	<b>50</b>	
	50 Ordinary A shares of £1 each 50 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	50 50	50 <sub>.</sub> 50
	50 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	50	50
*		150	150

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 16. Related party transactions

Dividends totalling £nil (2016 - £31,000) were paid to the directors during the year.

Included within other creditors is a balance of £3,195 (2016 £17,291) owed to Mr J P Jowett, director, in respect of his current accounts maintained with the company during the year. The balance is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 17. First time adoption of FRS 102

. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 a