Annual report and unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Company registration number 00713122

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#### Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2017

The directors' present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

#### **Business review**

The results of the year's trading are shown on page 3 of the financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Sir Richard Dearlove

(Chairman)

N Medd Viscount Trenchard JP Medd Miss A Polizzi JP Wehner RSP Bell Lord Robin Russell

#### **Accountants**

HR Unsworth

A resolution proposing that Robinson Reed Layton be re-appointed accountants of the company will be put to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the Board

Walden Lodge Tarrandean Lane Perranwell Station TRURO TR3 7NP

**KJA Tullett** 

Company Secretary

11 September 2017

Accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 6 February 2014. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited. You consider that Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Robinson Reed Layton Chartered Accountants

Peat House Newham Road TRURO TR1 2DP

11 September 2017

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2017

For the year ended 31 March 2017	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		10,877	10,141
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		10,877	10,141
Other operating income Administrative expenses	2	121,944 (127,045)	125,764 (118,949)
		5,776	16,956
Interest receivable Revaluation of investments	4	25 97,550	36 (58,224)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		103,351	(41,232)
Taxation		(13,000)	14,000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		90,351	(27,232)

### Balance sheet

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2017					
	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets Investments	5 6		22,745 996,152		26,236 870,146
			1,018,897		896,382
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	13,223 18,573		10,755 46,280	
		31,796		57,035	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(11,928)		(18,003)	
Net current assets			19,868		39,032
Total assets less current liabilities			1,038,765		935,414
Provisions for liabilities			(26,000)		(13,000)
			1,012,765		922,414
Capital and reserves	0/40		44 470		44 470
Called up share capital Capital redemption reserve Share premium account Other reserves Profit and loss reserves	9/10 10 10 10 10		11,178 1,620 336,794 964,152 (300,979)		11,178 1,620 336,794 851,146 (278,324)
Total equity	10		1,012,765		922,414

Balance sheet (continued) As at 31 March 2017

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statement were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

JP Wehner Director

Company Registration No. 00713122

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Walden Lodge, Tarrandean Lane, Perranwell Station, TRURO, Cornwall, TR3 7NP.

#### 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  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Endsleigh Fishing Club Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS102 has affected the reported position and financial performance is given in note 13.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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:

Freehold buildings

2% per annum straight line

Furniture and fittings Motor vehicles 10% per annum reducing balance 25% per annum reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 Investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### 1.5 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 cash-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 carrying amount does not exceed the carrying 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.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call 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.

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

#### 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 carried 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 direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 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 Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

#### 1.11 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accountancy purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

2	Other operating income	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	Dividends receivable Members' levies Other income	42,862 75,900 3,182	43,524 75,900 6,340
		121,944	125,764
3	Staff numbers and costs		<del></del>
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was	as follows:	
		2017	2016
	Staff	2	2
	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	41,869 539 3,998	34,967 654 2,638
		46,406	38,259
4	Revaluation of investments		
	Fair value gains/(losses)		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	97,550	(58,224)

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

5 Tangible fixed assets
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i angibie fixeu assets	Land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2016	9,225	17,995	7,728	34,948
Additions	-	-	260	260
At 31 March 2017	9,225	17,995	7,988	35,208
Depreciation	<del></del> .			
At 1 April 2016	-	4,499	4,213	8,712
Charge for year	-	3,374	377	3,751
At 31 March 2017	-	7,873	4,590	12,463
<i>Net book value</i> At 31 March 2017	9,225	10,122	3,398	22,745
At 31 March 2016	9,225 ————	13,496 ————	3,515 ———	26,236

#### 6 Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £	Shares in associated undertakings £	Total £
Cost/valuation			
At 1 April 2016	814,146	56,000	870,146
Additions	83,843	-	83,843
Disposals	(55,387)	-	(55,387)
Revaluation	97,550	-	97,550
As at 31 March 2017	940,152	56,000	996,152
	2		

#### **Listed investments**

The fair value of the listed investments is determined by reference to the quoted share value as at 31 March 2017.

The cost of the listed investments at 31 March 2017 was £718,956 (2016: £676,932).

#### 7 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	3,385 9,838	6,194 4,561
	13,223	10,755

#### Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	8,211	10,083
	Payments received in advance	880	1,640
	Other taxation and social security	2,837	6,280
		11,928	18,003
9	Share capital		
	·	2017	2016
	•	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	11,178 Ordinary shares of £1 each	11,178	11,178

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

10 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds											
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Reconciliation of movements in sharehold	ers' tunds						
	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Share Premium account	Flood damage reserve	Investment reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shareholders' funds brought forward	11,178	1,620	336,794	50,000	801,146	(278,324)	922,414
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	90,351	90,351
Investment additions (at cost)	-	-	-	-	83,843	(83,843)	-
Investment disposals at 31 March 2016 market value	-	-	-	-	(55,387)	55,387	-
Transfer of investment revaluation to investment reserve	-	-	-	-	97,550	(97,550)	•
Transfer of deferred tax movement on investment revaluation to investment reserve.	-		-	<u>-</u>	(13,000)	13,000	-
Shareholders' funds carried forward	11,178	1,620	336,794	50,000	914,152	(300,979)	1,012,765

Included within the investment reserve is a revaluation reserve of £221,196 (2016: £137,214), and a deferred tax balance on the revaluation reserve of £26,000 (2016: £13,000)

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

#### 11 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with directors

- (a) The financial statements reflect the following income from transactions with directors:
  - (i) The directors, as members of the Club, pay an annual membership levy. As members, the directors have the use of the fishing facilities on the same terms as other members.
- (b) The financial statements reflect the following expenditure in relation to transactions with directors:
  - (i) The company paid rent of £4,000 (2016: £4,000) in the year for the use of facilities at Hotel Endsleigh and paid £3,102 (2016: £3,208) for goods and services provided by Hotel Endsleigh, a member of the company. Miss A Polizzi is a director of Hotel Endsleigh.

#### Transactions with associated undertakings

In return for fishing rights the company pays an annual contribution to its associated undertaking, Lower Tamar Fishing Club Limited. In the year to 31 March 2017 this amounted to £8,843 (2016: £8,960).

#### 12 Remuneration of directors

None of the directors received any remuneration during the year.

#### Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

### 13 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

	At 1 Ap	ril 2015		At 31 M	arch 2016	
	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	15,470	_	15,470	26,236	-	26,236
Investments	931,116	-	931,116	870,146	-	870,146
		<del></del>				
	946,586		946,586	896,382	<u> </u>	896,382
Current assets						
Debtors	9,429	_	9,429	10,755	_	10,755
Cash at bank and in hand	33,629	-	33,629	46,280	-	46,280
	43,058		43,058	57,035	-	57,035
				<del></del>		
Creditors due within one year						
Trade creditors	(7,938)	-	(7,938)	(10,083)	-	(10,083)
Payments received in advance	(2,360)	-	(2,360)	(1,640)	-	(1,640)
Other tax and social security	(2,700)	<u> </u>	(2,700)	(6,280)		(6,280)
	(12,998)	-	(12,998)	(18,003)	-	(18,003)
Net current assets	30,060	-	30,060	39,032	-	39,032
Total assets less current	976,646	<del>-</del>	976,646	935,414		935,414
liabilities						
Provisions for liabilities	-					
Deferred tax 1		(27,000)	(27,000)	<del>-</del>	(13,000)	(13,000)
Net assets	976,646	(27,000)	949,646	935,414	(13,000)	922,414
Capital and						
reserves Share capital	11,178	-	11,178	11,178	_	11,178
Capital redemption reserve	1,620	-	1,620	1,620	- -	1,620
Share premium account	336,794	-	336,794	336,794	-	336,794
Other reserves 1	924,600	(27,000)	897,600	864,146	(13,000)	851,146
Profit and loss	(297,546)		(297,546)	(278,324)	-	(278,324)
Total equity	976,646	(27,000)	949,646	935,414	(13,000)	922,414

#### **Notes**

(forming part of the financial statements)

#### 13 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

	Year ended 31 March 2016		
	Previous UK GAAP	Effect on transition	FRS 102
Notes	£	£	£
	10,141 -	-	10,141 -
	10,141	-	10,141
	125,764 (118,949)		125,764 (118,949)
	16,959	-	16,956
1	36	(58,224)	36 (58,224)
	16,992	(58,224)	(41,232)
2	-	14,000	14,000
	16,992	(44,224)	(27,232)
	1	Previous UK GAAP  Notes  10,141  10,141  125,764 (118,949)  16,959  36 1  16,992 2  -	Previous UK GAAP  10,141  10,141  10,141  125,764 (118,949)  16,959  16,959  16,959  16,992  16,992  16,992  16,992  14,000

#### Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

#### 1) Fair value adjustment on investments

Prior to applying FRS 102 the company accounted for fair value adjustments through the investment reserve. FRS102 requires fair value adjustments to be shown in the profit and loss account.

#### 2) Deferred tax on fair value adjustment on investments

Prior to applying FRS 102 the company did not recognise deferred tax on investments at fair value. FRS102 requires deferred tax to be recognised on fair value adjustments.