Registrar

Company Registration Number: 03438928

Burrow Humphreys Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2017

Burrow Humphreys Limited

Contents

Burrow Humphreys Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr D R L Burrow Mr S Humphreys A.C.I.I. Mrs C Humphreys Mr S J Howell A.C.I.I.
Secretary	C Humphreys
Company number	03438928
Registered office	No.1 Wigan Pier Wigan Lancashire WN3 4EU
Business address	No.1 Wigan Pier Wigan Lancashire WN3 4EU
Accountants	Wrigley Partington Sterling House 501 Middleton Road Chadderton Oldham OL9 9LY
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc 38 Market Place Wigan WN1 1PJ
Solicitors	Alker Ball Healds Solicitors Moot Hall Chambers 8 Wallgate Wigan WN1 1JE

Burrow Humphreys Limited

Statement of financial position
30 November 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	9,255		18,508	
Tangible assets	6	38,230		23,227	
Investments	7	40,000		40,000	
			87,485		81,735
Current assets					
Debtors	8	67,695		70,081	
Cash at bank and in hand		290,154		240,626	
		357,849		310,707	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(230,260)		(206,858)	
Net current assets			127,589		103,849
Total assets less current liabilities			215,074		185,584
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(13,244)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(2,076)		(2,545)
Net assets			199,754		183,039
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			175		175
Share premium account			99,975		99,975
Profit and loss account			99,604		82,889
Shareholders funds			199,754		183,039

For the year ending 30 November 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- 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 notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Burrow Humphreys Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
30 November 2017

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 April 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D R L Burrow
Director

Stephen Humphreys

Mr S Humphreys A.C.I.I.
Director

Company registration number: 03438928

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is No.1 Wigan Pier, Wigan, Lancashire, WN3 4EU.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 December 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Turnover

Turnover represents net retained brokerage, commissions and charges earned during the year for insurance intermediary services provided.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.
Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	5 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 13 (2016: 13).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 December 2016 and 30 November 2017	46,267	46,267
Amortisation		
At 1 December 2016	27,759	27,759
Charge for the year	9,253	9,253
At 30 November 2017	37,012	37,012
Carrying amount		
At 30 November 2017	9,255	9,255
At 30 November 2016	18,508	18,508

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 December 2016	70,868	41,639	22,250	134,757
Additions	200	2,105	26,295	28,600
Disposals	-	-	(22,250)	(22,250)
At 30 November 2017	71,068	43,744	26,295	141,107
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2016	59,320	33,906	18,302	111,528
Charge for the year	2,924	1,248	5,643	9,815
Disposals	-	-	(18,466)	(18,466)
At 30 November 2017	62,244	35,154	5,479	102,877
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2017	8,824	8,590	20,816	38,230
At 30 November 2016	11,548	7,733	3,948	23,229

7. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 December 2016 and 30 November 2017	40,000	40,000
Impairment		
At 1 December 2016 and 30 November 2017	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 30 November 2017	40,000	40,000
At 30 November 2016	40,000	40,000

8. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	37,592	43,809
Other debtors	30,103	26,272
	67,695	70,081

In conjunction with the adoption of FRS 102 the Directors have reconsidered the disclosure of insurance broking assets and liabilities and as a result have concluded that only the net balance should be disclosed as an asset of the company itself with the prior year comparatives restated.

At the year end Burrow Humphreys Limited's insurance broking assets and liabilities were as follows:-

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	216,359	118,645
Insurance debtors	192,745	290,461
Insurance creditors	(371,512)	(361,010)
Surplus insurance assets	37,592	48,096

9. Cash at bank and in hand

The company is regulated by the FCA. As required by the FCA, client monies are held in statutory trust client bank accounts. The use and governance of the balances held within these accounts are determined by trust deeds and by the FCA's client asset rules source book (CASS). The cash at bank and in hand as at 30th November 2017 includes £216,359 (2016: £118,645) of client monies held in statutory trust client bank accounts. As set out in note 13, the company has reconsidered the disclosure of insurance broking assets including cash and have derecognised it on its balance sheet.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Social security and other taxes	35,871	33,430
Other creditors	194,389	173,428
	230,260	206,858

The Hire Purchase liability of £4,029 (2016 - Nil) is secured against the indivual assets financed.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	13,244	-

The Hire Purchase liability of £13,244 is secured against the indivual assets financed.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 December 2015.

Reconciliation of equity
No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year
No transitional adjustments were required.

In conjunction with the adoption of FRS 102 the Directors have reconsidered the disclosure of insurance broking assets and liabilities and as a result have concluded that only the net balance should be disclosed as an asset of the company itself with the prior year comparatives restated. The change in disclosure has no effect on shareholders' funds.