Financial Statements Broomco (3971) Limited

For the Year Ended 31 August 2020





Registered number: 05653452

Company Information

Director

Declan Salter

Registered number

05653452

Registered office

Woodcote Burtons Lane

Chalfont St Giles Buckinghamshire

HP8 4BA

Independent auditors

Grant Thornton (NI) LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

12 - 15 Donegall Square West

Belfast BT1 6JH

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Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Broomco (3971) Limited, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 August 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, Broomco (3971) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the financial position of the Company as at 31 August 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, namely FRC's Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon, including the Director's report. The director are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies in the financial statements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment we have obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Director's report.



Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 and for such internal control as the director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes their opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.



The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Neal Taylor

Neal Taylor FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton (NI) LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

23 November 2020

Registered number:05653452

Balance sheet

As at 31 August 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		200		200
		_	200	_	200
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	726,948	_	458,080	
		726,948	_	458,080	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(625,750)		(356,882)	·
Net current assets			101,198		101,198
Total assets less current liabilities		_	101,398	_	101,398
Net assets		<u>-</u>	101,398	-	101,398
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account	9	_	100,398	_	100,398
			101,398	-	101,398

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 Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime in section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 November 2020.

Declan Salter

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 August 2020

1. General information

Broomco (3971) Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is Woodcote Burtons Lane, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, HP8 4BA. The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

2.2 Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements. In making this assessment the directors have considered the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Whilst the future financial impact of the outbreak is unknown at present the directors do not consider that there has been any significant detrimental impact to the business at this time.

2.3 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 August 2020

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are required when applying accounting policies. These are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future, which can involve a high degree of judgement or complexity. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Carrying value of investments

Investment in subsidiary undertakings is measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where there is an indication of impairment the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. The estimate of recoverable amount is considered in light of the trading and balance sheet strength of the subsidiary together with the director's best estimate of future performance of the subsidiary.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

5. Fixed asset investments

in the state of th	n subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 September 2019	200
At 31 August 2020 =	200
6. Debtors	
2020	2019
£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings 726,948	458,080
726,948	458,080

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 August 2020

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	625,700	356,832
	Other creditors	50	50
		625,750	356,882
8.	Share capital		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	,	
	100,000 (2019 - 100,000) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1,000	1,000

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This includes all curret and prior year retained profit and losses.

10. Related party transactions

The company had the following related party transaction:

The company is related to Duncreggan Student Village Limited as it is a wholly owned subsidiary. At the balance sheet date the amount owed from Duncreggan Student Village Limited was £726,948 (2019: £458,080). The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable upon demand.

The company is related to Declanne Limited as it owns 49.8% of the called up share capital. At the balance sheet date the amount owed to Declanne Limited was £625,700 (2019: £356,832). The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable upon demand.

11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director.