

Registration number: 08347741

**BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

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# **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

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## **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	A J Davis D R G Hillier
<b>Registered office</b>	The Chocolate Factory Keynsham Bristol BS31 2AU
<b>Accountants</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX

**BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

**(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08347741)  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 5 OCTOBER 2017**

	Note	5 October 2017 £	31 March 2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	452,784	495,303
Tangible assets	6	<u>494,485</u>	<u>501,457</u>
		<u>947,269</u>	<u>996,760</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		61,611	72,875
Debtors	7	111,026	19,721
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>117,925</u>	<u>71,398</u>
		290,562	163,994
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(960,562)</u>	<u>(639,042)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(670,000)</u>	<u>(475,048)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		277,269	521,712
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(383,603)
Deferred tax liabilities		<u>(9,347)</u>	<u>(11,917)</u>
Net assets		<u>267,922</u>	<u>126,192</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		200	200
Capital redemption reserve		729,698	729,698
Profit and loss account		<u>(461,976)</u>	<u>(603,706)</u>
Total equity		<u>267,922</u>	<u>126,192</u>

For the financial period ending 5 October 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Directors' responsibilities:**

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file a Profit and Loss account has been taken.

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

**(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08347741)  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 5 OCTOBER 2017**

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25/4/18 and signed on its behalf by:



.....  
A J Davis  
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

#### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

The Chocolate Factory  
Keynsham  
Bristol  
BS31 2AU

The principal place of business is:

41 Hinckley Road  
Leicester Forest East  
Leicester  
LE3 3GL

#### **2 Accounting policies**

##### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

##### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

##### **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.

##### **Critical accounting 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 amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

##### **Judgements**

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

## **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

#### ***Key sources of estimation uncertainty***

No key sources of uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### **Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Freehold property	1% on cost
Plant and machinery	15% on reducing balance

#### **Goodwill**

Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, estimated by the directors to be 10 years.

#### **Intangible assets**

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

## **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### **Leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.



## BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### Financial instruments

##### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

##### Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

##### Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

	1 April 2017 to 5 October 2017	Year ended 31 March 2017
	No.	No.
Average number of employees	24	24

**BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017****4 Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2017	<u>825,510</u>	<u>825,510</u>
At 5 October 2017	<u>825,510</u>	<u>825,510</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 April 2017	330,207	330,207
Amortisation charge	<u>42,519</u>	<u>42,519</u>
At 5 October 2017	<u>372,726</u>	<u>372,726</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 5 October 2017	<u>452,784</u>	<u>452,784</u>
At 31-March 2017	<u>495,303</u>	<u>495,303</u>

# **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

### **6 Tangible assets**

	<b>Freehold property £</b>	<b>Plant and machinery £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2017	<u>460,000</u>	<u>86,965</u>	<u>546,965</u>
At 5 October 2017	<u>460,000</u>	<u>86,965</u>	<u>546,965</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2017	18,126	27,382	45,508
Charge for the year	<u>2,369</u>	<u>4,603</u>	<u>6,972</u>
At 5 October 2017	<u>20,495</u>	<u>31,985</u>	<u>52,480</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 5 October 2017	<u>439,505</u>	<u>54,980</u>	<u>494,485</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>441,874</u>	<u>59,583</u>	<u>501,457</u>

### **7 Debtors**

	<b>5 October 2017 £</b>	<b>31 March 2017 £</b>
Trade debtors	18,028	10,333
Other debtors	61,674	-
Prepayments	<u>31,324</u>	<u>9,388</u>
	<u>111,026</u>	<u>19,721</u>

# **BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

### **8 Creditors**

#### **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>5 October 2017 £</b>	<b>31 March 2017 £</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Loans and borrowings	10	1,667	494,782
Trade creditors		59,297	54,970
Social security and other taxes		51,954	15,751
Other creditors		790,671	-
Accrued expenses		9,116	12,817
Corporation tax liability		47,857	60,722
		<u>960,562</u>	<u>639,042</u>
<b>Due after one year</b>			
Loans and borrowings	10	-	383,603

#### **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2017 £</b>	<b>2017 £</b>
<b>Due after one year</b>			
Loans and borrowings	10	-	383,603

### **9 Deferred tax**

#### **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

<b>2017</b>	<b>Liability £</b>
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	<u>9,347</u>
<b>2017</b>	<b>Liability £</b>
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	<u>11,917</u>

**BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017**

**10 Loans and borrowings**

	2017 £	2017 £
<b>Current loans and borrowings</b>		
Bank borrowings	-	40,917
Finance lease liabilities	1,667	3,667
Other borrowings	-	450,198
	<u>1,667</u>	<u>494,782</u>

	2017 £	2017 £
<b>Non-current loans and borrowings</b>		
Bank borrowings	-	383,603

**11 Share capital**

**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	5 October 2017 No.	£	31 March 2017 No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary A of £1 each	50	50	50	50
Ordinary B of £1 each	50	50	50	50
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

The different classes of share referred to above carry separate rights to dividends but, in all other significant respects, rank pari passu.

## BROWN AND BENTLEY LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 2017 TO 5 OCTOBER 2017

#### 12 Related party transactions

##### Key management personnel

The key management personnel are the directors of the company.

##### Summary of transactions with key management

At the period end, the company was owed £54,672 by the former directors. This amount is included within other debtors. (2017 : the company owed £450,198 to the former directors). The movement per director can be analysed as follow:

##### Transactions with directors

	At 1 April 2017 £	Advances to directors £	At 5 October 2017 £
<b>2017</b>			
<b>C J Brown</b>			
Amount due to / (from) former director	<u>223,366</u>	<u>(252,360)</u>	<u>(28,994)</u>
	<u>223,366</u>	<u>(252,360)</u>	<u>(28,994)</u>
<b>D Bentley</b>			
Amount due to / (from) former director	<u>226,832</u>	<u>(252,510)</u>	<u>(25,678)</u>
	<u>226,832</u>	<u>(252,510)</u>	<u>(25,678)</u>